The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 6192 第六千壹百九十二號 光緒丁丑年八月念六日 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2ND, 1877. 禮拜二 英十月二號 香港 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

September 30, YUNG-CHING, Chinese str., 661, R. Gibbon, Shanghai 27th Sept., General.—C. M. S. N. Co.
October 1, GLENEARN, British str., 1,368, Gasson, London 19th August, and Singapore 25th Sept., General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
October 1, EGERIA, German str., 1,087, P. Paulson, Hamburg 12th August, Port Said 27th, Suez 29th, Penang 20th September, and Singapore 24th, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.
October 1, LEON CRESPO, British bark, 688, L. George, Brisbane 8th August, Coal.—GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
October 1, JAVA, Dutch steamer, 836, R. J. Weber, Bangkok 21st Sept., Rice.—WM. PUSTAU & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, OCTOBER 1ST.

Esmeralda, British steamer, for Amoy.
Cassandra, German steamer, for Swatow.
Yangtsze, British steamer, for Shanghai.
Spartan, British steamer, for Swatow.
Mariveles, Spanish steamer, for Amoy.
Albay, British steamer, for Hoihow.
Sophie, German brig, for Newchwang.

DEPARTURES.

October 1, HIERONYMUS, German bark, for Newchwang.
October 1, AMOY, British str., for Canton.
October 1, SPARTAN, Brit. str., for Swatow.
October 1, ALICE, Brit. bark, for Yokohama.
October 1, NIMROD, British bark, for Newchwang.
October 1, YUNG-CHING, Chinese steamer, for Canton.
October 1, MARIVELES, Span. str., for Amoy and Manila.
October 1, ESMERALDA, British steamer, for Amoy.
October 1, CHI-NGAN, Chinese gun-vessel, for Foochow.
October 1, YANGTSZE, British steamer, for Shanghai.
October 1, CASSANDRA, German steamer, for Swatow.
October 1, EUDOXIE ADOLPHINE, Fren. bg., for Quinhon.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Glenearn*, str., from London, &c.:—
Mr. McAnulty and 12 Chinese.
Per *Yung-ching*, str., from Shanghai:—
26 Chinese.
Per *Egeria*, str., from Hamburg, &c.:—
For Hongkong.—Mrs. Thompson, Mr. Kwort, 8 Europeans, deck, and 45 Chinese. For Shanghai.—Mr. and Mrs. Von Mellendorff.
Per *Java*, str., from Bangkok:—
19 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Esmeralda*, str., for Amoy:—
180 Chinese.
Per *Yangtsze*, str., for Shanghai:—
35 Chinese.
Per *Mariveles*, str., for Amoy:—
13 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Albay*, str., for Hoihow:—
50 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British bark *Leon Crespo* reports left Brisbane on 8th August, and had fine weather and light winds throughout.

The Dutch steamship *Java* reports left Bangkok on 21st September at midnight and arrived in Hongkong on the afternoon of the 1st October. In the China Sea had N. Easterly winds and a heavy swell from the N.N.E.

The Chinese steamship *Yung-ching* reports left Shanghai on 27th September, and had moderate N.E. winds and fine weather the first part; the middle and latter part light N.W. winds and fine weather to port.

The British steamship *Glenearn* reports left London on 19th August, and Singapore on 25th September, and had fine weather throughout. In the China Sea light Northerly winds and fine weather.

The British steamship *Egeria* reports left Hamburg on 12th August; arrived at Port Said on the 27th at 5 p.m.; left Suez on the 29th at 3 p.m.; arrived at Penang on 18th September at 7 a.m., and left again on the 20th at 4 p.m.; arrived at Singapore on the 21st at 11 a.m., and left again on the 24th at 5 p.m., and arrived in Hongkong on 1st October at 8 a.m. Had calms and light airs and cloudy weather giving the appearance of approaching squalls.

SINGAPORE SHIPPING.

September— ARRIVALS.

18, Himalaya, British steamer, from Calcutta.
18, Spartan, British steamer, from Penang.
18, Ardjoeno, Dutch sch., from Palembang.
18, Hastings, British bark, from Swan River.
19, Bangkok, Siam. steamer, from Bangkok.
19, Nola, British bark, from Liverpool.
19, Lutterworth, British ship, from Cardiff.
19, L. Kinnaird, British bark, from Cardiff.
19, Warwick, British ship, from Cardiff.
19, Lake Leman, Brit. ship, from London.
19, S. Andley, British ship, from Sunderland.
19, Killarney, British str., from Hongkong.
20, Swinger, Brit. gun-ves., from Rhio Straits.
20, Venice, British steamer, from Hongkong.
20, Banca, British steamer, from Batavia.
21, F. Uthemann, Ger. bk., from Liverpool.
21, Chow Phya, British str., from Saigon.
21, Celestial, British steamer, from Bangkok.
21, Hindostan, British str., from Hongkong.
21, Strathmore, British bark, from Kurrachee.
22, Sindoro, Dutch steamer, from Acheen.
22, Paknam, British steamer, from Saigon.
22, Ava, French steamer, from Saigon.
22, Egeria, German str., from Hamburg.
22, Gerhardine, German bark, from Hamburg.
22, Charybdis, British cor., from Dindings.
22, Merapi, Dutch gunboat, from Edie.
23, Bentan, British steamer, from Samarang.
23, Phya Pakket, British str., from Penang.
23, Emirne, French steamer, from Batavia.
23, Tigre, French steamer, from Saigon.
23, Glenearn, British steamer, from London.
23, La Cruse, French corvette, from Saigon.
23, Almashore, Siamese sch., from Patanie.
23, Aissh, Dutch bark, from Banjermassin.
23, Eng Lie, Dutch bark, from Rhio.
24, Ruby, British steamer, from Palembang.
24, Japan, British steamer, from Penang.
24, Kjobenhavn, Danish str., from Penang.

September— DEPARTURES.

20, Shuaydagone, British str., for Penang.
20, Boldon, British bark, for London.
20, Race Horse, Siamese bark, for Bangkok.
21, Benmore, British steamer, for Malacca.
21, Pontianak, British str., for Pontianak.
21, Kromatah, British steamer, for Penang.
22, Tintern Abbey, British str., for Bangkok.
22, Himalaya, British steamer, for Rangoon.
22, Leonora, American ship, for London.
22, B. Seng Heng, Brit. sch., for Pontianak.
22, Banca, British steamer, for Samarang.
23, Ava, French steamer, for Saigon.
24, Anchises, British steamer, for London.
24, Chow Phya, British steamer, for Saigon.
24, Q. of the Seas, Brit. bark, for New York.
24, Bentan, British steamer, for Batavia.
24, Glenearn, British steamer, for Hongkong.
24, Paknam, British steamer, for Saigon.
24, Kjobenhavn, Danish str., for Sourabaya.
24, Egeria, German steamer, for Hongkong.

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

None.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day established myself at the Ports of TAKOW and TAIWANFOO, Formosa, as GENERAL MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT, under the Style or Firm of "JULIUS MANNICH & Co."

JULIUS MANNICH.

Takow, Formosa, 1st October, 1877. [1m1480

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD BURNIE will conduct the BUSINESS of my Office, during my temporary absence from the Colony.

R. H. CAIRNS,
Surveyor to Local Offices and Lloyds' Register of Shipping.

2, Club Chambers,
Hongkong, 19th March, 1877. [8m485

NOTICE.

MR. F. W. HAGEDORN has CEASED to be a PARTNER in our Firm here and in China.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1877. [1m1338

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of the Undersigned in the Firm of Messrs. BROWN & Co., of Amoy, CEASED on the 31st December, 1873.

DUNCAN DAVIDSON.

Amoy, 24th September, 1877. [1m1465

NOTICE.

WE have been appointed AGENTS for the GERMANIC LLOYD, GERMAN AND INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE CLASSIFICATION OF SHIPS.

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1877. [1m1389

NOTICE.

ON the FIRST NOVEMBER I purpose establishing myself in FOOCHOW as an EXCHANGE and GENERAL BROKER, COMMISSION AGENT, and PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.

C. D. WEEKS.

Foochow, September, 1877. [1410

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES DAVID BOTTOMLEY was admitted a PARTNER in our Firm on the 1st July, 1877.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1877. [1451

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of CHARLES AUGUSTUS WILD, EDMUND HENRY LAVERS, HUGH FRANCIS RAMSAY, and FRANCIS GILMAN in our Firm at Hongkong and Foochow, CEASED on the 30th April, 1877.

The Firm now consists of WILLIAM STEWART YOUNG and EDWARD TOBIN.

GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong and Foochow,
22nd September, 1877. [1m1452

NOTICE.

FROM This Date Mr. EDWARD SHEPPARD and Mr. M. W. GREIG are authorized to SIGN the NAME of our FIRM per procuration at FOOCHOW, and Mr. F. F. ELLWELL at AMOY.

RUSSELL & Co.

China, 1st June, 1877. [6m867

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL......5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND .... 650,000 of Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
Chairman—H. HOPPIUS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.

E. R. Belilios, Esq.	A. McIver, Esq.
W. H. Forbes, Esq.	Wilhelm Reiners, Esq.
Hon. W. Keswick.	Ed. Tobin, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
Shanghai—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months 5 per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
16] Hongkong, 16th August, 1877.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL .... £800,000.
RESERVE FUND........................ £110,000.

Bankers.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

The BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange business.

Local Bills discounted, and interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application. [904

"JAPAN GAZETTE."
YOKOHAMA.

HAVING been appointed AGENT in HONGKONG and SOUTH CHINA for the *Japan Gazette*, "Japan Gazette Summary," and "Hong List," Orders for Subscriptions and Advertisements for that Paper will be received at this Office.

Hongkong Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1877. [809

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [64

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of Premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risks to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 %) only.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1874. [78

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY. (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1873. [80

TO BE LET.

TO LET.

NO. 3, LOWER MOSQUE TERRACE. Possession from the 1st November next.

Apply to
SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1877. [1439

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE in CAINE ROAD, at present in the occupation of H. DE POUEY, Esq. Possession from 1st November next.

Apply to JOHN JACK,
East Point.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1877. [1357

TO LET.

NO. 8, MOSQUE TERRACE. Gas and Water laid on.

Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1877. [1m1354

TO LET.

With Possession 1st September,
HOUSES, Nos. 4 and 5, PECHILI TERRACE, Elgin Street.

Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1877. [tf1181

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchi.

Apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1877. [4f28

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE at WEST POINT, known as "Shirley House," now in the occupation of HERBERT COPE, Esq.

Also,

The THREE LARGE HOUSES (recently thoroughly repaired) known as FLETCHER'S BUILDINGS, adjoining the Control Department. They may be occupied as entire Dwellings or in Flats, and would be suitable for a Mess or Boarding Establishment.

SPACIOUS GRANITE AND COAL GODOWNS, connected with the above, fronting the Harbour and Queen's Road. Stabling.

Apply to
SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON,
Solicitors.

Supreme Court House,
Hongkong, 17th September, 1877. [665

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE & OFFICES, No. 1, D'AGUILAR STREET, lately in the occupation of Messrs. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

The DWELLING HOUSE No. 10, GOUGH STREET.

Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1877. [788

TO LET.

HOUSE, No. 10, ALBANY ROAD, lately occupied by the Rev. R. H. KIDD.

"BISNEE VILLA," POKFOOLUM, Furnished.

Nos. 8 and 9, PEDDAR'S HILL.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1877. [30

CORPORATE & REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

CHRISTOPHER JOHNSON AND CO.,
WESTERN WORKS,
SHEFFIELD,
Manufacturers of the highest class
ENGINEER'S CAST STEEL, FILES,
TOOLS, CUTLERY, &c.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG AND CHINA,
HARRIS, GOODWIN AND Co.,
HONGKONG and SHANGHAI,
who will always carry a large Stock of Files, Cutlery, and other Goods.

[3m1348

G. FALCONER AND CO.,
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS, AND BOOKS.
No. 46, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE, "WEISSLACK."

$19..............per case of 2 dozen pints.
$18..............per case of 1 dozen quarts.

CHATEAU LEOVILLE POYFERRE, 1869.
"VIN DES PRINCES."
$18..............per case of 1 dozen quarts.

PALMER MARGAUX.
$8 ....per case of 1 dozen quarts.

CHATEAU BELAIR.
$7 ....per case of 1 dozen quarts.

LORMONT.
$5 ....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$6 ....per case of 2 dozen pints.

SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1876. [52

NOW ON SALE.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY,
WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

An Anglo-Chinese Dictionary, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

For comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have to late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration:—Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of those examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

LONDON:
TRUBNER & Co., 60, PATERNOSTER ROW.
HONGKONG:
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, WYNDHAM ST.

AUCTIONS.

SPANISH CONSULATE.

NO acceptable offers having been received at the First Auction of the Spanish War Vessels

"BERENGUELA" AND "CIRCE"

(declared by the Government "useless for further service"),

a Second PUBLIC AUCTION of these Vessels will take place, at the OFFICES of the MARINE DEPARTMENT, MANILA, on the 17th October, 1877, at 10 o'clock A.M., under the same Conditions as before, namely:—

The Upset Prices of the Vessels will be, for the

Frigate "BERENGUELA" ... $20,926.98
Corvette "CIRCE" $5,278.27

and no offer will be received which does not exceed these amounts.

Inventory, Form of Tender, and all other Particulars respecting the above can be obtained at the Offices of this Consulate.

A. FARAUDO,
Consul for Spain.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1877. [1453

FOR SALE
BY
PUBLIC AUCTION,
1ST NOVEMBER, 1877,

THE SCREW STEAMER "HWAI YUEN" (Late "CALABAR.")

This Steamer was built on the Clyde in 1864.

Length.............................. ft. 200$\frac{6}{10}$
Beam................................ ft. 31.4
Depth .... ft. 19.2
Gross Tonnage.......Tons 1,121.61
Register Tonnage ...Tons 762.69
Horse Power......................... 250

The Sale will take place in the Port of Shanghai.

Shanghai, 19th September, 1877. [1482

FOR SALE.

DOUBLE-BARREL GUNS, CENTRAL and PIN-FIRE, with Cartridges, Cartridge Cases, Wadding, Shot, &c. Also RIFLES and REVOLVERS.

Apply to J. F. SCHEFFER,
54, Praya Central.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1877. [1419

FOR SALE.

A POWERFUL STEAM LAUNDRY. For Particulars, apply to
J. M. ARMSTRONG.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1877. [tf1337

FOR SALE.

COTTAGE PIANOS.

Apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1877. [tf854

NOTICE.

A. MILLAR AND CO.,
PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS,
QUEEN'S ROAD EAST,
HONGKONG. [tf1409

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, January, 1867. [59

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT at THIS PORT for THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

W. H. NOTLEY.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1877. [tf81

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [65

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rate of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1872. [68

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 % on the premia.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January, 1876. [68

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1868. [71

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $50,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.

T. G. LINSTEAD,
Agent, Sun Fire Office.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1876. [79

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agent in Hongkong for the above-named Company, is prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of £10,000, at the usual rates, subject to an immediate discount of 20 %.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premia for LIFE INSURANCE in China.

A. MACG. HEATON,

Hongkong, 27th September, 1875. [75

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.

A Discount of 20 % allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1875. [72

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at Current Rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of Policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1874. [60

INTIMATIONS.

SAYLE AND CO.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD AND STANLEY STREET,
HONGKONG,

Beg to announce the close of their Sale of Surplus Summer Stock, and take this opportunity of informing their Customers and the Ladies of Hongkong that they have received, and will shortly

OFFER FOR SALE
an
ENTIRELY NEW AND CHOICE
STOCK
OF
AUTUMN AND WINTER
GOODS,
comprising
ALL THE NOVELTIES
OF THE SEASON.

SAYLE AND CO.,
having completed the
ALTERATIONS
in their
TAILORING DEPARTMENT,
and engaged the Services of a very
EXPERIENCED CUTTER,
beg to draw the attention of the Gentlemen of Hongkong to a
NEW LOT OF CLOTHS
just received, which they are prepared to make up on the
SHORTEST NOTICE
at the
MOST REASONABLE TERMS,
the charges having been revised to meet the requirements of the Times.

SAYLE AND CO.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD AND STANLEY STREET,
HONGKONG,
AND AT SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE, PER 1 DOZEN QUARTS.

TOSAR & Co.'s SHERRY, White Seal........ $8
TOSAR & Co.'s SHERRY, Yellow Seal........ $9
BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s BRANDY........ $8
CLARK & ELLIS' OLD IRISH WHISKY........ $12
CLARK & ELLIS' OLD TOM........ $8

BURGUNDIES.

NUIT, Pints (2 dozen)........ (POLLACK and MEYER'S) $12
CHABLIS, Quarts (1 dozen)........ (POLLACK and MEYER'S) $12
CHAMBERTIN, Quarts (1 doz.)........ (POLLACK and MEYER'S) $15
CHAMBERTIN, Pints (2 doz.)........ (POLLACK and MEYER'S) $16

MULLER FRERES' ST. JULIEN $4

ITALIAN WINES D'ASTI.

VERMOUTH, 1 dozen Quarts........ $6
BAROLO, 1 dozen Quarts........ $7
PASSITO, 1 dozen Quarts........ $7
MOSCATO, 1 dozen Quarts........ $7
NEBBIOLO MOUSSEUX, 1 dozen Quarts........ $8

VICOMTE DE LA PEYRIERE CHAMPAGNE.

CARTE BLANCHE, 1 dozen Quarts........ $7

HESSE & Co.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1877. [1097

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CELEBRATED WINES.

We have secured some Excellent Wines and Cognac of the well known shippers, CUTLER, PALMER & Co., and invite comparison with any and all other brands.

We have to offer:

Per 1 doz. quarts.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, $12
Per 2 doz. pints, $13.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s HOCHHEIMER $8.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHATEAU MOUTON $12
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHATEAU PALMER $10
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHATEAU LAROSE $7
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s ST. JULIEN... $6
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CANTENAC... $5.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MEDOC........ $4.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s HAUT SAUTERNE $9
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY, fine full flavour, black seal........ $10.25
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY, Vino Puro, blue seal........ $9
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY, Manzanilla, red seal $8.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY, Vino de Pasto, blue seal $8.25
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s COGNAC 1 star $6.25
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s COGNAC 2 star $7.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s COGNAC 3 star $9
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s COGNAC 4 star $10.50

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1876. [46

FOR SALE.

THE CUTTER YACHT "WAVE," as she now lies at East Point, with SPARS, SAILS, &c., complete.

Apply to L. L. BUSH.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1877. [tf1318

YEE SUNG & Co.,
COAL MERCHANTS,

Have always on hand LARGE STOCKS of every description of COAL.

Address, care of HOO-TY-LOONG & Co., No. 43, Praya, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1877. [749

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION
AND
STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANCE.
By DR. DEVAN,
With many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE:—
In Paper Wrapper........................ $1.50
Neatly Bound.............................. $2.00

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

TENDERS are invited for a LEASE of the HONGKONG HOTEL, the present Five yearly Lease expiring on the 31st August, 1878. SEALED TENDERS to be sent in on or before the 31st March, 1878, to the SECRETARY of the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, who will supply any information required.

By Order of the Directors,
LOUIS HAUSCHILD,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1877. [1431

NOTICE.

THE OFFICES of Messrs. ADAMSON, BELL & Co. are This Day REMOVED to the First Floor of the Premises in QUEEN'S ROAD, lately occupied by the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Offices to be Let on the Ground Floor.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1877. [tf1450

JOHN SKINKER, 115, PINE STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS Co.'s Repeating Rifles, Carbines, and Muskets, Model 1866 and 1873; Plain Mounted, or Gold, Silver, or Nickel-Plated, and Beautifully Engraved.

METALLIC CARTRIDGES

of all sizes and kinds for Pistols or Rifles of their make. [3m1305

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
STOCKHAUSEN AND ROSE,
PROPRIETORS.

TIFFIN at ONE. DINNER at HALF-PAST SEVEN. Wines, Spirits, &c., of the Best Quality only. English, French, and German Spoken.

BILLIARD ROOMS—BOWLING ALLEYS.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contribution for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the Distribution of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) of the Nett Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1877. [3m1203

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of the Net Profits to be reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1877. [3m1186

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1868. [66

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1872. [67

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks against Fire at Current Rates, subject to a Bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [77

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK,

at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER-CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1874. [74

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %).

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1874. [76

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 400,000; EQUAL TO $555,555.55.

DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, of the Lai Hing Firm.
CHAN SHUNG LAI, of the Lai Yuen Firm.
WONG YIK PUN, of the Chun Cheong Wing Hong.
LOO YEE, of the Yee On Firm.
FONG SOEY FUNG, of the Tung Sang Wo Hong.
WONG PAK CHEONG, of the San Tye Lee Hong.
PUN PONG, of the Wy Sing Firm.

MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on Goods, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to Australia, California, Manila, Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and to all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan.

Head Office, 46, Bonham Strand.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1877. [1331

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST. A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 % allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1872. [73

INTIMATIONS.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND NAGASAKI.

THE Steamship
"GLENEARN,"
Captain Gasson, will leave for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 3rd instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1877. [1483

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship
"EGERIA,"
Paulsen, Master, will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1877. [1484

TO LET.

ROOMS in PREMISES, 20, PRAYA CENTRAL, suitable for Offices or Private Dwelling.

Apply to JUSTUS LEMBKE & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1877. [tf1487

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. F. RAPP in our Firm CEASED from This Day.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1877. [1m1488

MANILA.

THE Undersigned has This Day OPENED at this Port a BUSINESS, consisting of HOTEL, SHIP-CHANDLERY, and GENERAL STOREKEEPER, situated on the MOLE, facing the Bay.

Fresh Provisions and Water supplied on the SHORTEST NOTICE.

EDWARD VERRIL.

Manila, September 12th, 1877.

HOTEL DE L'EUROPE,
MANILA.

On the MOLE, near the Harbour-Master's Office, and within Ten Minutes' walk of the Merchants' Offices.

TABLE D'HOTE, BATHS, BILLIARDS, &c.

EDWARD VERRIL,
Proprietor.

1441]

A PONG AND CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
31, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
OPPOSITE SAYLE & Co.'s.

This Establishment has always on hand a large Stock of Views of Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, and their Environs, of a SUPERIOR KIND at MODERATE PRICES.

The Proprietors, who are prepared to take Photographs of every description, any size, and execute all kinds of out-door work, guarantee the perfection of Photography.

Note the address:
31, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st proximo the FARE of the KOWLOON FERRY BOAT "MORNING STAR," to and from Kowloon, will be 10 Cents each trip, instead of 5 Cents as hitherto charged.

M. BUXSOO.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1877. [12l1449

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. STOUT has RETURNED, and will be ready to receive Patients on MONDAY, the 24th instant, until further notice, at his Rooms, Ground Floor, HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS.

Office hours, 8 to 12 Noon and 2 to 4 P.M.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1877. [1446

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS begs to inform his Patrons and the Public that he intends to visit AMOY and FOOCHOW in September and October, leaving Hongkong about the 15th of September.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1877. [61

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"GLENEARN"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk and stored in the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence ~~or~~ from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded to Yokohama unless notice to the contrary is given before 1 P.M. TO-DAY.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 7th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1877. [1w1485

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"EGERIA,"
Paulsen, Master, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk by the Undersigned and stored in their Godowns, whence ~~or~~ from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be sent on to Shanghai unless notice to the contrary is given before 3 P.M. TO-DAY.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 7th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1877. [1w1486

TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO, EX O. S. S. CO.'S Strs. "ANCHISES" AND "DEUCALION" FROM LIVERPOOL.

SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from the Undersigned not later than the 7th October for shipment per Str. "DEUCALION."

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 29th September, 1877. [1481

STEAMSHIP "AVA."
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship "EUPHRATE," from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before TO-DAY, the 30th instant, at 2 P.M., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after SATURDAY, the 6th October, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUEY,
Agent.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1877.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "ULYSSES" are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, ~~or~~ landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned; in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 29th September, 1877.

Goods undelivered after the 5th October, 1877, will be subject to Rent.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 28th September, 1877. [1437

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the GOVERNOR and his Royal Highness the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS
PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN,
And
AERATED WATER MAKERS,

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or
HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [58

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 2ND, 1877.

THE report of the Hon. T. G. GROSVENOR on the result of his mission to Yunnan to be present at the inquiry into the circumstances of the murder of Mr. MARGARY and his Chinese servants there in the spring of 1875 has at length appeared, and it is certainly an able document, though no very startling revelations are made in it. As we fully expected, the report plainly shows that the Chinese Government altogether failed to arrest the parties guilty of MARGARY'S murder and attempted to attribute the act to savages and renegades. But we were not quite prepared to find the Chinese case so flimsy as it really is. A greater piece of blundering, or one more abounding in inconsistencies, it would be difficult to imagine. The Chinese assert that the murderers of Mr. MARGARY were wild hill people, robbers by profession, who inhabit the Yeh-jen Shan and include among them certain renegade Chinese who have fled from justice and joined the savages. Similarly, the Chinese report declares that the armed host which attacked Colonel BROWNE'S party was a band of Mahomedan outlaws, sent by a man named LI CHEN-KWO. It adds that the band never fired a shot, but merely menaced the British Expedition with threatening movements and gestures, and when Colonel BROWNE'S followers opened fire upon them and ordered the jungle to be set on fire they got frightened and ran away. Both of these statements are entirely false, and Mr. GROSVENOR shows them to be most inconsistent with known and admitted facts, and with the testimony of the Burmese in Manwyne. The British Commissioner further proves that some of the places mentioned by the Chinese in their report are positively non-existent. In short, the contradictions and misstatements of the Chinese on the subject are as transparent as they are numerous. Seldom has a more audacious tissue of falsehoods been drawn up as an official report. Its one object was to shift the onus of the dastardly crime from Chinese official shoulders, and in the endeavour to do this they have worked blindly, with the result that the document is literally full of flaws, and would fail to impose upon the most confiding of foreigners. Mr. GROSVENOR also asserts that the Chinese Commissioners did not produce a single witness of the murder or of the subsequent attack upon the Expedition. He goes on to say with reference to the savages who were represented as having confessed the murder of Mr. MARGARY, "it became clear to Messrs. DAVENPORT and BABER during the progress of the trial that the interpreter was understood by them with, at least, very great difficulty, nor did they exhibit the demeanour of criminals who had confessed a capital offence." So obvious, indeed, did it become to the British Commissioners that these poor savages had been put forward as scapegoats that Sir THOMAS WADE very properly refused to sanction their death. It was not by such means that the murder of poor MARGARY could be condoned, nor was it in consonance with British ideas of justice that a set of ignorant savages should be offered up as a sacrifice for the sins of Chinese officials. The authors of the Yunnan outrage have, through the tergiversation of Chinese officials, escaped the punishment due to their crime, and though the Chinese Government has been compelled to render some sort of satisfaction for its commission, it cannot be said that the settlement of the affair has been altogether what was desired. It would undoubtedly have been more satisfactory if the instigators of the infamous and cowardly crime could have been brought to justice, but Chinese craft has managed to prevent such an outcome of the inquiry. It matters little to them, probably, that they have managed clumsily—so long as they have succeeded at all—in shielding the real criminals. They are not troubled with any sense of shame in the matter; they are simply anxious to compass their ends. Mr. GROSVENOR has found little difficulty in exposing the weaknesses and inconsistencies in their case, and his report certainly places on permanent record the efforts made by the Chinese to turn the course of justice in a manner that cannot be got over or explained away. But beyond this fact, and the historical interest the report must naturally possess, it is of no practical value now, for though the Chefoo Convention has not been ratified there is little doubt that the British Government regards the Yunnan affair as settled by the various concessions made by the Chinese, most of which have been carried out. The apology to be presented by their Envoy to the QUEEN was no doubt rather an unpalatable stipulation to them, but they can contrive to keep the knowledge of this fact confined to a small number of the people, or so allude to it as to destroy its value and importance in the eyes of the natives.

Our Shanghai morning contemporary notes that the steamer *Conquest* is to resume running to Wenchow from that port.

The Japanese Consul yesterday paid a visit to Commodore Watson on H.M.S. *Victor Emanuel*, and received the usual Consul's salute.

We learn that the P. and O. steamer *Nizam*, with the next English outward mail, was expected to leave Singapore for this port on Sunday morning.

Chou Ki Shih, the Chinese Giant, who was exhibited here last year, is now in the United States. When last heard of he was in Virginia City, Nevada.

We acknowledge, with thanks, copy of a pamphlet, printed at the *N. C. Herald* office, on "The Illegality of the Coast Trade Duties levied by the Chinese Government on British and Foreign Shipping," by a British merchant at Chefoo.

H. E. the Governor, the Surveyor-General, and the Harbour Master, paid a visit of inspection on the River steamer *Kinshan* yesterday, soon after her arrival from Canton. The Hon. W. Keswick, chairman of the company, and Mr. Da Costa, secretary, were also present. We understand the fare by the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company's steamers to and from Canton has been raised to twenty cents.

The band of Her Majesty's 28th Regiment will perform the following programme this evening at half-past eight o'clock:—

Overture	"La Cenerentola"	Rossini.
Selection	"La Favorita"	Donizetti.
Valse	"Chants du Ciel"	Strauss.
Selection	"Les Vêpre Siciliennes"	Verdi.
Burlesque	"Carnaval di Venise"	Paganini.
Galop	"Valentine"	Rollo.
	"God save the Queen."	

E. P. HURST, Conductor.

A Chinese gunboat, built at Canton by the Chinese and engined by Messrs. Inglis & Co., of this port, made a trial trip yesterday afternoon. She started from Messrs. Inglis & Co.'s wharf at about three o'clock, went round the island, and anchored again about six o'clock, her arrival being signalled at the peak. The engines worked most satisfactorily. The steaming speed obtained was 11½ knots. We must congratulate Messrs. Inglis & Co. on the success of the largest compound engines yet constructed in this colony.

It appears (says the *Straits Times*) that seven lives were lost by the sweeping away of the Krishna Light House, and the Rangoon papers comment in severe terms upon the neglect of the Burmah Government in regard to the Light Houses on the coast. It is alleged that the Krishna Light House had not been visited for several months prior to the catastrophe, the Governm[illegible] having no steamer for the purpose. The Al[illegible] Light House has also not been visited [illegible]me time and there are reports in Rangoo[illegible] there was something wrong with it too, [illegible] passing vessels having seen no light there.

An inquest was held at the Civil Hospital yesterday afternoon, by Mr. Russell, coroner, and a jury comprising Messrs. J. N. Grossmann, J. F. Shuster, and A. Jorge, on the body of Mok Aloi, a hawker, who poisoned himself by taking opium. The deceased was thirty-eight years of age. Mak Alin, a hawker, said that at about two o'clock on the afternoon of the 30th September he saw the deceased come down from a loft where he lived. He saw that deceased was very weak and in consequence of some symptoms he noticed he sent for deceased's wife and brother and subsequently the police were sent for. The latter took him to the hospital. Dr. Wharry said he found traces of opium in deceased's stomach and he believed the cause of death was opium poisoning. The jury found that deceased died from the effects of opium administered by himself.

Li Hung-chang, Governor-General of Chihli, memorializes in the *Peking Gazette* supporting an application made by the officials sent from Yunnan, viâ Kwangsi and Canton, in charge of copper for shipment to Tientsin by steamer, to be allowed to carry merchandise free of Customs' duty and *likin* to the amount of 1/5th of the weight of the copper, as a means of compensating them for the insufficient sum allowed by the regulations for freight on the metal. After setting forth the difficulties encountered in obtaining transport with the inadequate allowance provided, and admitting that the present application is unsupported by the regulations, he submits that the rule applied to the carriage of the Government rice by the steamers of the C. M. S. N. Co. should be extended to the transport of copper, as regards the future shipments yet to be made, and that it should operate equally for the water-carriage from the head of navigation in Kwangsi to Canton as for the steamer-shipment thence to Tientsin. The amount at present allowed to the C.M.S.N. Co. for freight and insurance on the copper carried from Shanghai to Tientsin, he observes, is but Tls. 1 per picul.—Referred by rescript for the consideration of the Board of Revenue.—*N. C. Daily News.*

We take the following additional items from the *London and China Express* of the 24th ult.:—

The French war vessel *Corrège*, from Saigon to Suez, has passed Aden with cholera on board; fifty of her crew have died, and 130 are still sick; the Egyptian Sanitary Board has taken every precaution to prevent the spread of the epidemic.

The latest mail advices received home were:—Foochow June 26th, Manila 27th, Shanghai July 1st, Hongkong 7th, Yokohama (*viâ* San Francisco) 11th, Batavia 12th, Singapore 15th, and Galle 23rd. The French mail, with the advices dated as above, from China and Straits Settlements, was delivered, *viâ* Marseilles, on the 18th August, two days early. There were no later advices from Japan. The heavy portion of the last inward P. and O. mail reached Southampton on the 18th August. The next inward P. and O. mail, bringing dates Yokohama 4th, Shanghai 8th, Hongkong 14th, Singapore 21st July, left Brindisi on the 22nd August, and would reach London on the 25th, two days in advance of its due date. The following French mail, bringing a week's later dates, left Suez on the 22nd August, two days early.

The Chinese Envoys, accompanied by a number of officials of the Chinese Embassy, paid a visit to Chatham on the 17th August, where they made an inspection of the School of Military Engineering. The visitors were received by Colonel Sir J. Stokes, K.C.B., by whom they were conducted over the various schools, at the Royal Engineer Institute. They afterwards witnessed a field-day of the troops on the Great Lines, under the direction of Major-Gen. G. Erskine. After partaking of luncheon at the officers' mess of the Royal Engineers, the visitors in the afternoon proceeded to the Royal Engineer encampment at Wouldham, on the Medway, where they witnessed some experiments in pontooning under the direction of Major Magnay. The Assistant Chinese Envoy Lieu Ta Jen, accompanied by Mr. F. Lien, Attaché, visited Stowmarket on the 21st, and inspected the works of the Patent Safety Gun Cotton Company (Limited). A number of interesting experiments were made. A box filled with a number of slabs of wet gun cotton was placed upon a fire to prove that there is no danger of explosion in ordinary cases of accident. The box containing the gun cotton was consumed, and the blocks of cotton as they were dried were seen to smoulder, but there was nothing approaching a blaze. A charge of dry gun cotton was ignited on a slab of wet cotton and burnt without injuring the wet cotton, and next a service detonator was fired upon the same slab of wet cotton without doing any damage. When a dry charge and a detonator were combined the whole exploded with a long report. Several other experiments followed, the whole closing with the explosion of a small torpedo in the neighbouring river. A dinner followed, at which "The Health of his Excellency Lieu Ta Jen" was drunk. His Excellency in responding said that while he admired the experiments which had taken place he hoped gun cotton would not have to be used for war, but for mining purposes and engineering works.

SUPREME COURT.

October 1st.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF JUSTICE SIR JOHN SMALE.

His Lordship now passed sentence in the following cases:—

CRUELTY BY A MISTRESS TO A GIRL.

In sentencing the prisoner, his Lordship said:—Leong Alai—You have been convicted on the clearest evidence of beating and ill-treating Tsang Amui and of occasioning to her actual bodily harm on the 6th August last. It is satisfactory that on your trial you had the benefit of an able defence by your counsel. Tsang Amui, a young girl 15 years of age, the sister of your servant, being with her in your employ, had been suffering from disease up to and on the 6th August. It appears from the evidence of Mr. dos Santos (a most respectable witness) and of his servant that on the morning of that day you were beating this young girl to such a degree that she exclaimed "Don't beat me, I shall die," that the girl's hands were tied by her hair behind her back, that you were beating her violently, with a stick half the size of Mr. Dos Santos' wrist and as long as a ruler from above on her shoulders, she running about the room and you following her. This beating was continued till a Chinaman was seen to pull the young girl away from you. That Chinaman was known to you, and if he could have denied or varied the character of your act you could have called him as your witness. Entirely excuse the act he could not; for if the very limited authority to correct a young servant exists at all, nothing could justify the kind of beating which you inflicted. The young girl was dead on the following day and buried the same evening. On the then next following day her body was exhumed. Dr. Wharry examined the body, and he and Dr. Ayres having heard the testimony, concurred in the opinion that it was possible the girl might have died at the same time as she did whether she had been beaten as described or not. With this evidence by the doctors it was impossible for the jury to find as a proved fact that you caused the death of this girl. They therefore acquitted you of killing this girl, but they unanimously found you guilty of doing her actual bodily harm by assaulting and beating her. I have no hesitation in stating that if the doctors had been of opinion that your beating the girl had hastened her death by one hour, you would have been guilty of murder. In the Police Court convictions for assaults by Chinese mistresses of low character on young girls have been frequent, indicating very inadequately, I believe, the extent of cruelty to which young girls are subjected by women such as you are. The sentence I am about to pass will, I hope, deter other women from beating their young servants as you have done. It is, however, scarcely adequate to your crime. The sentence of the court on you, Leong Alai, is that you be kept in penal servitude for three years.

The prisoner implored the mercy of the court.

His Lordship—You had no mercy on that girl.

The prisoner was then removed.

THE JUDGE ON FLOGGING.

His Lordship said—I have now to deal with the cases of Low Atsun (case No. 5) and Chau Atsui (No. 9). It is, as I understand, the duty of the Attorney-General, as the public prosecutor, and also as superseding the function of the Grand Jury, to consider the nature of the crime apparent on the depositions, and if he in his free discretion considers that the special punishment provided in any particular ordinance should be applied to the case, he shapes his information so as to bring the case within the penalty thus provided. Accordingly in each of the cases No. 5 and No. 9, the Attorney-General charged each accused with the ordinary crime of robbery from the person, and in a second count he charged as a special specific crime that personal violence which if proved must bring the accused within the specific punishment of whipping imposed by Section 2 of No. 12 of 1865. He proved his case, and he obtained a verdict by the jury of guilty under that second count in each case, and he claims sentence accordingly. Now upon such a conviction that section enacts that the court may, in addition to the then usual punishment, "direct that the offender, if a male be once, twice, or thrice publicly or privately whipped." On the authority of Neva, 152 and of the other cases collected in Max. on Stat. 218, 219, I am clearly of opinion that this Ordinance renders it obligatory on me to sentence each prisoner to be whipped, although the word used is "may." The Ordinance says to be whipped "publicly" or "privately." Since this Ordinance was passed in 1865 about 183 men have, so far as I can ascertain, been sentenced by this court to be whipped, in each case "publicly." Of these cases within 16 months next after the Ordinance was passed 74 men were sentenced to be flogged. On becoming Chief Justice here in October 1866, I felt myself bound to follow these precedents of "publicly" whipping, and on occasions when I have been absent the Acting Chief Justice has always followed these precedents. These subsequent cases are to the number of 109 cases. These punishments have recently been much more rare than formerly. In 1875 one man only was flogged, in 1876 two only, and in 1877 up to June, two only. I find from Blackstone and Croke, and Coke and other authorities the rule to be that a current of decision or of judicial exercise of discretion constitutes a bond on my discretion as by an iron rule. This rule is not the less binding on me seeing that these sentences have been expressly approved of by two Governors, and being known in England have been unobjected to so far as I knew from home. My discretion in respect of "public" whipping being thus absolutely bound, I am left free only as to the number of strokes to be inflicted.

I will now proceed to pass sentence on each prisoner:—

ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE IN BONHAM-STREET.

His Lordship said—You, Lau Atsun, have been convicted of having with other persons unknown, robbed from the person of Cheung Afuk, seventeen dollars, a penknife, and a silver tobacco box, and with an assault and beating him in Victoria on the 26th August last. It seems, Cheung Afuk, a merchant from Batavia, whilst walking at one o'clock in the day in a very public street close to the Praya was set upon by you and two other men. Two men's hands were in his pockets whilst you held a large, sharply pointed knife, which was produced in court, against the merchant's stomach and cut him so that the wound bled, and in the struggle his hand was cut. He was dragged to the ground. You personally took from him the silver tobacco box which was found up your sleeve when you were arrested, and you or your companions made off with the $17, which have not been recovered. You for the time escaped, but within two hours of the robbery two constables, Nos. 168 and 197, were on the alert, met you in Market-street, and found the tobacco box on you. You attempted ineffectually to use your dagger on one of them, but you were captured. The audacity of your attack and robbery at about mid-day in a frequented thoroughfare startles one, and proves your recklessly daring character and your determination if necessary at the cost of your victim's life to effect your robbery. You have on a former occasion been before this court. You were convicted of manslaughter on the 24th June, 1874. There were in that case excuses that there was a fight and that you inflicted the blow in sudden anger. I was then unduly lenient in consideration of all the circumstances of your appearance and of your youth (you were then described as 15 years old; you are now set down as being now aged 16). The ferocity of your character displayed itself in this robbery. Your case comes within the crimes of violence which it was the intent of the legislature of this colony in the Ordinance No. 12 of 1865 to put down by flogging. The sentence of this court on you is that you be kept in penal servitude for five years, and that you be twice publicly whipped with the regulation instrument, that on each occasion you receive 25 strokes, such whipping to be within the period of the first six months from the passing of this sentence.

ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE AT KOWLOON.

His Lordship said—Chan Atsoi, upon an information charging you with having, with other persons, on the 30th August last, within British Kowloon, feloniously stolen among other articles $15, jackets, trousers, and a pair of spectacles from the person of Yan Ayuen, you have been convicted by the jury of the robbery charged, and of having beaten and struck Yan Ayuen at the time of such robbery. Thus you are brought within the provisions of No. 12 of 1865 subjecting you to be flogged. It seems that Yan Ayuen, a poor cobbler of Hongkong, was proceeding to the City of Kowloon, having on him $15 and the said pair of spectacles and other articles, and that you and your companions attacked him at a lonely part of the road. You struck him on the thigh with a stick; you and your companions threw him down on the ground, and took all he had from him; you and your companions tied his hands behind his back, and tied a wooden gag to his mouth. It is my duty to pass on you the following sentence:—That you be kept in penal servitude for three years, and that you be once publicly whipped with the regulation instrument, and that you then receive twenty strokes, such whipping to be within the period of the first six months from the passing of this sentence.

You, Chan Asam, were charged with having in company with Chan Atsai, the prisoner on whom I have just passed sentence, assisted in the robbery with violence in British Kowloon. The jury have acquitted you of that crime, but they have found you guilty of receiving with guilty knowledge a pair of shoes which had been stolen from the old man. From the facts deposed to, the jury inferred that you knew that the shoes had been stolen; but there is no evidence that you knew of the actual robbery. There is no record against you of previous crime; I therefore take the most lenient view of your case that I possibly can do. The sentence of this Court is that you be imprisoned for one year with hard labour.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.

Lee Akum, house boy, convicted of stealing a watch and chain, the property of Mr. Stevens, at Kowloon, on the 12th September, 1876, being asked what he had to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, said he knew nothing about the affair.

Poon Yut Low, compradore to Messrs. Schollhass and Co., said he knew prisoner's father and had known the prisoner from childhood. He had been seven or eight years in foreign employ and had always borne a good character. He had sent money home to his father through witness.

Tsow Won Hing, compradore to Messrs. Landstein and Co., also spoke to prisoner's general character for honesty and his due performance of filial duties.

How Kwong, master of the Tak Cheong chandler's shop, also testified to prisoner's general good character, and said his father was formerly compradore to Mr. Vaucher. When his father ceased to be compradore prisoner got what work he could in assisting cooks, etc., and had sent money to his father since the latter had grown old and sick.

His Lordship, addressing the prisoner, said—You have been found guilty by six jurors of stealing a watch from Mr. Stevens. The watch was not found on your person, but the jury, from the circumstances of the case, have come to the conclusion that you are the guilty man who took that watch. The circumstances of the case seem to be distinctly against you. Mrs. Stevens certainly saw the watch at the head of her bed at about eleven o'clock in the morning and she did not lose sight of the room in which it was until she went to luncheon. Then a very few minutes elapsed in which there was no one, as it were, on the watch. And then Mr. Scott came in just after Mrs. Stevens had gone to her tiffin and took his seat in a sitting-room in a place in which he could command the room. The probability is—for this is probability—that in the very short interval between Mrs. Stevens going to her tiffin and Mr. Scott's coming into the room, which could not have been more than five minutes, you must have got into that room unperceived, because Mr. Scott says that when in the room, his going in probably not having been perceived by you, he heard a noise. This attracted his attention and he looked through the door and saw you pass between the sitting room and bedroom, and then he watched for you through the windows and saw you pass out on to the verandah, by the window, there being no other access to that bedroom. He knew you before and speaks with the most distinct recollection that you were the man. You had left Mr. Stevens's service and had no business or pretence of business in that house. Perhaps it is true that you went to the coolie house to settle accounts with the cook, but when I came to inquire where the coolie house was I found it was at some distance from the house, and certainly you could have no pretence for being on that verandah. The seemingly inevitable conclusion to which the jury came, and with which I can find no fault, is that you, after having dismissed yourself in indignation because of some, I think, very improper statements made about you by Mr. Stevens, you not having a shadow of a shade of reason for being there, if Mr. Scott is the witness of truth—he is that beyond question—and if his recollection is correct, then you are guilty. That is a statement of what took place. You went away, and then, if you were an honest man, when Mr. Stevens came up to you, seeing you were still in Kowloon and seeing you in a very different dress from what it seems you wore before—when he came to you and spoke to you, you professed not to know him—is that the act of an honest man? What does that do, but give a colour, I don't say how much, to the evidence and sustain the evidence of Mr. Scott. Of all these circumstances I am not the judge, the jury are the judge, and they have found you guilty. Therefore I shall have to sentence you, but I think the character which your have had from three respectable compradores is very greatly in your favour, not in regard to this offence, which I must take as proved against you, but as showing that having done it, as I am bound to believe you did, you were an honest man up to that time so far as I know, and certainly the character you have had is such as to justify the belief that for a long period of your life you have been an honest man. Still you yourself gave colour to the clearest possible evidence I ever heard given by one man in reference to the conduct of another. I must hold you guilty but I do assume this is the first crime you have committed. But it is a very serious crime. It is a crime against which society must be protected. I have very great difficulty in fixing on the sentence which I should pass on you, but under all the circumstances of the case, giving you the full benefit of your good character, I must pass on you the sentence of imprisonment with hard labour for two years. I wish I could make it less.

This closed the Sessions for September.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Foong Ming Cheong, a bankrupt who had been made bankrupt on the 11th of October, 1875, and whose discharge had been frequently postponed awaiting the result of litigation, came up and obtained his order of discharge to-day.

POLICE COURT.

October 1st.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

ASSAULT.

John Edwards, a private in H.M. 28th Regiment, was charged by P.C. 233 with assaulting him while in the execution of his duty. The prisoner was fined $1. The sergeant of the prisoner's company gave him a very indifferent character.

DRUNKENNESS.

Duncan McKai, a seaman on the British bark *Largs*, was fined 50 cents for drunkenness and ordered to pay 50 cents for chair hire.

STEALING TROUSERS.

Tang Achu, a shoemaker, was charged by Lam Akew, an old woman, with stealing a pair of trousers. The charge was proved and the prisoner was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

Mahomed Jad, a fireman on board the steamship *Burmese*, charged Wong Atak, a chair coolie, with picking his pocket of a silver watch, value £2.

The prosecutor said he was purchasing a box of matches from a hawker, when the prisoner put his hand in the left pocket of his jacket. Feeling it, witness turned round and saw the prisoner running away. Putting his hand in his pocket he discovered that his watch was gone. He gave chase after the prisoner, caught him, and handed him over to the police.

The hawker said he was selling matches to the prosecutor, who suddenly went up to the prisoner, slapped his face, and kicked him. Witness did not know why. He afterwards learned that the prosecutor had lost his watch. There was another Arab man with the prosecutor.

The prosecutor denied this.

The hawker contended that there was, and said as the prosecutor had no money the other man paid for the matches.

The prosecutor then admitted there was another man, but said he was on the other side of the stall. He did pay for the matches.

The case was remanded.

STEALING A NECKLET.

Chan Aying, a coolie, was charged by Lew Afook, a coolie, with stealing a silver ring from his nephew's neck. The charge was proved and the prisoner was sentenced to four months' hard labour.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Chun Afat, a coolie, was fined 20s. for the unlawful possession of a boat.

CHARGE OF STEALING A GOLD WATCH.

Mr. J. D. Woodford, clerk in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, charged one of his gardeners at Wong-nei-cheong, named Li Afu, on suspicion, with stealing a gold watch and key, valued at $60, on Sunday, the 30th ultimo. It appears the prosecutor was at his garden on the day in question, and whilst there missed his watch. He suspected the prisoner and watched him closely, not allowing him to go away. On Mr. Woodford and family leaving the garden they made him pack up the goods and accompany them to carry the things home. On coming up to the police station Mr. Woodford gave prisoner into custody. The police then took the case in hand, and took the prisoner to the garden, not finding the property on him. At the garden, on further enquiry, the prisoner took the police to a tree outside the garden, near a stream, and pointed out where the watch and chain were buried. The police found it there. After some evidence had been taken the case was remanded until the 2nd instant.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, ESQ.

CHARGE OF OBTAINING GOODS UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.

The remanded case in which George Herbert Hamilton, an engineer, was charged by Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. with obtaining goods under false pretences, came on again.

Captain Schultze, of the steamship *Yangtsze*, gave evidence of the prisoner having come down with him as a deck passenger on the agreement between him and the Shanghai agent for $15, to be paid in Hongkong. On arriving in Hongkong the vessel had to go immediately to Canton, and the prisoner said he would pay on the steamer returning. Whilst at Canton the prisoner had been to the office and endorsed a bill. Mr. Turner, at Shanghai, said nothing to him about the prisoner going to join the *Amoy*, nor did the prisoner on the passage say anything about the *Amoy*, nor that he was going to join any vessel. He said he was going to live at the London Inn. Witness never saw the prisoner in any conversation with Mr. Turner on board at Shanghai.

The prisoner was told that he would be committed for trial on the charge brought against him by Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Co. He reserved his defence, and was then told there were several other charges against him. Messrs. Koss and Co. charged him with obtaining goods from them to the amount of $53.90. Mr. Discoll also charged him with attempting to obtain goods from him to the amount of $17, and ordering other goods. Dr. Koffmann, of the Medical Hall, also charged him with obtaining goods from him to the amount of $9, all on false pretences.

The charge made by Messrs. Koss & Co. was then taken. Mr. Koss, tailor and outfitter, corner of Queen's-road and Pottinger-street, said the prisoner, at 4 p.m. on the 27th September, came to his shop and said he wanted a suit of clothes and some other things. He said he was the second engineer of the steamship *Amoy*. Witness asked him how it was that he was in Hongkong while the ship was away. Prisoner replied that the *Amoy* went on shore near Foochow in a typhoon. Witness asked him how he came down and he replied that he had been sent for by telegram to come down to Hongkong by Siemssen & Co. to join the *Amoy* here, and he came down in one of the company's steamers. The captain of the *Amoy*, prisoner said, had told him he always dealt with witness and advised him to go there for any things he might require. Witness told him that as he was a stranger he should pay at once. Prisoner said he would pay as soon as the *Amoy* arrived, as then he could get money from the office. He gave witness a card and said he was living at Olson's Hotel. The card was Olson's. In consequence of his saying he was a friend of the captain of the *Amoy* witness let him have the things and the prisoner went away in a chair. Mr. Olson afterwards sent for witness and he then learned that prisoner was not staying at Olson's but had merely left the parcels of clothing, value $53.90, there. In consequence of what Mr. Olsen said witness told him not to give the things up to the prisoner. The next morning the prisoner came down and asked why witness had stopped the things, and he told him it was because he (prisoner) had told so many lies. Having learned that the *Amoy* could not have been where the prisoner said she was he asked him about it, and he replied that there was a mistake; it was the steamship *Consolation* which went on shore in the typhoon. The prisoner made no excuse about the tale of the telegram. He gave witness an order to get the things back from Mr. Olson, and witness went for them and got all except an umbrella valued at $6.

The prisoner said the witness was under a delusion; there was some particle of truth in his statement but only a little. The *Consolation* was on shore but not at sea; she was ashore in *Amoy*.

This was asserted not to be true.

The prisoner had nothing to say to this.

Mr. John McKay, manager of the Temperance Hall, said the prisoner came to the Hall on the 27th at noon, and asked to be allowed to stay there. Witness told him there was no room as the place was full. Prisoner replied he was sorry for that as he did not wish to go to any of the grog-shops; he was an engineer; he was not a teetotaler, but took a glass of beer occasionally; there was a difference between taking a glass of beer and getting beastly drunk. Witness agreed with him on that point, and told him the Oriental Hotel was an engineer's house and a quiet one. He could have accommodated prisoner on a pinch, but he declined doing so as he did not believe he was an engineer in consequence of the un-engineer like manner in which he spoke of the *Yangtsze's* engines, and he further disbelieved him on account of hearing something from a man who came here in the *Ningpo*. On Friday last a bill came from Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. for some shirts, &c. On the 27th (Thursday) the prisoner, he believed, brought some shirts, &c., and something occurred between him and a boy on the place.

This case was put back for a while for the production of the boy.

As the boy from the Temperance Hall did not appear the case was remanded until the 3rd inst.

The charge brought against the prisoner of obtaining goods from Mr. T. N. Driscoll under false pretences was then gone into.

Mr. Driscoll, tailor and outfitter, Queen's-road, said that on the 28th September prisoner came to his shop and asked to be measured for a suit of clothes. He was measured and he then picked out goods to the value of $17, as per bill. He presented Mr. Olson's business card and said he was going to reside there, and asked to have the things sent down there. He said he was going to join the *Amoy* on her arrival. Witness told him he wanted cash down. The prisoner said he would not think of ordering the things if he could not pay, and asked to have them sent at 5 p.m., when he would be there to receive them. Witness sent the umbrella, socks, ties, shirts, &c., at the time, with the account, and the messenger was told not to leave the things unless they were paid for. The messenger returned and said the prisoner was not there. He brought back the things.

Mr. Olson, brother to Mr. John Olson, the proprietor of the National Tavern, said the prisoner came to his house on the 27th instant, bringing some parcels. He had two drinks and then went away, leaving the things at the house. He came back, later on, asked for more drink, and was refused. He then went away taking the things he had left with him. He afterwards returned and again left the things and went away. Soon after Mr. Koss came and saw witness's brother. Prisoner did not sleep there and witness did not know if he had engaged a room.

John Olson, the proprietor of the National Tavern, said the prisoner came to the house on the 27th September and asked him if he did not remember him. Witness replied that he did not. The prisoner asked if he could board and lodge him and witness told him he had no room. He did not see any parcels. Having to go out witness left the prisoner in the house. On his return, from information received from Koss & Co., witness asked the barkeeper, his brother, if the prisoner had left some parcels and was told he had. He told his brother not to deliver them to the prisoner but to keep them till Messrs. Koss and Co. sent for them.

F. Linde, the proprietor of the British Hotel, said the prisoner came to his house at about 5 p.m. on the 26th ult. and called for gin and bitters. He was served and he then brought in a package of medicines, soap, and neckties, and asked witness to take care of them till the morning. He said he had left the Mitsu Bishi Co.'s line, and had come down from Shanghai to join the C.M.S.N. Co.'s line. He then asked for the loan of $1, remarking that there was security enough in the parcel for it; it was worth $5. Witness told him that his house was not a pawn shop and he could not do it. Prisoner did not ask for lodgings.

This case was further remanded until the 3rd instant.

The charge brought against the prisoner of obtaining goods under false pretences from the Medical Hall was then gone into.

Theopolus Koffmann, proprietor of the Medical Hall, said that on the 26th September, between 9 and 11 o'clock, the prisoner came to the dispensary and ordered goods as per bill to the amount of $9. He said he was G. H. Hamilton, second engineer on the steamship *Amoy*, and asked to have the bill sent to Messrs. Siemssen & Co. He came back again shortly afterwards and said he had broken the bottle of carbolic acid. Witness gave him another without charge. After he had gone the thought struck witness that the *Amoy* was not in Hongkong, and he then had a presentiment that he would never get his money for the things and he mentioned the feeling to a person in the dispensary. The things were a bottle of otter of roses, soap, chlorodine, pills, carbolic acid, and lint.

This case was also remanded until the 3rd instant.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

The remanded case in which a Chinese shop keeper was charged by the boy of the captain of the steamship *Kiukiang* with going into the saloon and stealing a wine glass came on again, and was further remanded until the 2nd instant.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

The remanded case in which a servant boy was charged with the unlawful possession of a mustard pot, stolen with other things from the premises of Messrs Russell & Co., came on again, and the prisoner was fined £5, in default three months' hard labour.

WENCHOW.

21st September.

Cholera has unfortunately made its appearance here, and is now admitted by the natives to be epidemic. The daily mortality is given at 35, but it is said to be steadily decreasing. Happily no foreigner has been attacked yet, and our Consul, with his usual energy, has got the Taotai to issue a proclamation calling on the people to observe certain sanitary rules which have been suggested by Mr. Warren. To-morrow a Joss is to be paraded, and the officials speak most hopefully of the speedily beneficial effect this is sure to have. When a man is once attacked, the Chinese—beyond in a few cases applying local acupuncture—do absolutely nothing, hence the high death rate, nearly every case proving fatal. From the description given, I should not think the type of disease the most malignant; and can't help believing that treatment would tend to promote recovery in at least an appreciable number.

Touching lekin, the officials are in a great state of perturbation. They have now reduced the rate on piece goods to 95 cash per piece, but even at this can get no payments. Opium, nominally taxed at Tls. 40 per picul, will be gladly passed for Tls. 32, but alas! the people are not to be propitiated. "This high tax is extortionate and unprecedented, and why because foreigners come and trade here should we be taxed extra; we did not bring them!" Such is the burden of reply to the collector; and really the officials seem to have no power to enforce their demands. The other day a foreigner, wishing to forward some goods inland, was sending them from his godown to the Custom House to be examined, when the bearers were stopped by some one stating he was a lekin official, and payment demanded. On the coolies refusing to accede, and further telling the self-styled official where the goods were going and for what purpose, the latter set on them and beat them, whereupon they dropped the goods and rushed back to their master. Chase was given and the offender caught. Failing to give a proper account of himself, he was detained until the authorities could be communicated with. This was about nine o'clock in the morning; at six o'clock p.m. it was discovered that he really had some connection with the lekin people; but no one could be got to own him. He was, therefore, released. This foreigner sends out with all his goods a slip, stating to whom they belong and where they are going. He has informed the lekin officials that of course if they stop his property he is at present powerless to prevent them, and will leave the goods in their hands until steps can be taken elsewhere to protect him, meantime holding them responsible for all loss by detention or otherwise. Hitherto no action has been taken by the lekin men, and although several have been seen going about with an umbrella in one hand and a drawn sword in the other, they bolt with extraordinary speed the instant a foreigner comes in sight.—I have been going over the trade returns issued by the Customs for the April-June quarter, and our port by no means makes a bad show. We are ahead of Wuhu as far as piece goods are concerned, and this in spite of the great disadvantage we labour under when compared with that port as regards regular communication. Of course a package can always be dropped by some passing river steamer, but for this place intending shippers must preserve alike their patience and their goods until a chance offers.

Again, the analysis seems to prove that a new field for Shirtings and T-Cloths has been opened up, and not, as was prophesied, simply a transference of trade from Ningpo brought about. Anything that we do in that last way will be so much more to the good, and quite irrespective of our inherent capacity. Thus it will be seen that in the quarter under notice 60,705 pieces of Shirtings and T-Cloths came here direct; whilst to Ningpo there were imported during the same time 306,849 pieces against 298,553 for same quarter last year, being an increase of 8,296 pieces on 1876. We have reason to believe that during the short time subsequent to June, when left untrammeled, it will be found that this favourable and promising condition of affairs became more and more satisfactory, but now!—*horresco referens*—lekin has stepped in and spoilt all; and a lekin that was not levied before we came.

Rain continues to fall heavily. We fear the *Palos* will take back but poor accounts of our port, but if it is any comfort to you and to them, learn that this is a "most unusual year" and that for a better condition of things we are all living in a sanguine state of hope.—*N. C. Daily News* Correspondent.

SHANGHAI.

The *Peking Gazette* of the 19th ult. contains a Decree expressing the Imperial regrets at the decease of Weng T'ung-tsioh, Governor of Hupeh, and appointing Shao Hêng-yü as his successor. This officer was allowed in March, 1875, to resign his office as Governor of Shensi on the ground of ill-health. He now re-enters the public service.

A forcible illustration of the inconvenience arising from the Woosung bar, is afforded is the case of the British ship *Taitsing*, Captain R. G. Johnston, which arrived in port on the 23rd ult. She left Nagasaki on the 7th ult., and arrived at the Red Buoy on the 14th, where she was detained for nine days, owing to insufficiency of water for her to cross the bar. This is no isolated case; for few vessels are able to enter without being delayed for a longer or shorter time at Woosung.

It is worth the while of any one who has not walked out lately in the country, to do so in order to appreciate the plague of caterpillars which has fallen upon the neighbourhood. Not only do they cluster on the cotton stalks, which they seem especially to affect, but the pathways and even the main roads are covered with stray ones migrating from one field to another. Myriads are crushed under the feet of the passers-by, though without perceptibly lessening the number. In many cotton fields the stalks are stripped bare of leaves, though we are glad to hear that the country people do not speak as though their crops of cotton were likely to be injured. The leaves are stripped, but the pods do not seem to suffer, and the crop appears to be a fair average. But though the cotton seems to be the object of the caterpillars' especial affection, they do not confine their attention to it. Rose trees, bean-stalks, persimmon trees, laurels, all seem to be taken toll of, if they come in the way of the swarms; and the oldest inhabitant has been heard to declare that, though the insects have visited the neighbourhood now and again in his time, he had never seen such a plague as the present.—*Daily News.*

TIENTSIN.

20th September.

The dry weather and the heat continue. It is quite unseasonable to have the mercury rising above 90 deg., as it has been doing of late. I am told that a very marked change has taken place in the climate of this place within the last 40 or 50 years. An intelligent man says he can remember when, during the winter, the water in their water-kongs would freeze solid in one night, in the best protected and warmest houses, a thing which never occurs now in an ordinary house. I have no doubt but that this statement will help to strengthen or weaken some one's theory concerning changes of temperature and the causes thereof. Perhaps I ought to add that some of the "oldest inhabitants" among the foreigners think they have observed the same tendency.

There have been frequent small fires of late in and about the city. A young lad, who is missing, is supposed to have been burned to death in one which occurred last night on the river bank east of the city. They are generally charged to incendiaries.

Cholera seems to be decreasing among the Chinese; and, as the water in the ponds is decreasing,—perhaps the supply of hemp also—we are glad to report some diminution in the amount of offensive odour floating about promiscuously.

A gentleman walking on the plain last evening came near being shot by a Chinaman, who had been sent out to shoot ownerless dogs. We would recommend care in the exercise of this recreation.

Mr. O. N. Denny, U.S. Consul for Tientsin and Chefoo, accompanied by Mrs. Denny, arrived last night. He took charge of the Consulate to-day.—*N. C. Daily News* Correspondent.

The Government of the Canton of Zurich has just authorised the cremation of human bodies. It will be optional, subjected to certain restrictions.

NEWCHWANG.

15th September.

It is satisfactory to be able to state that that dreaded visitant, cholera, has disappeared from this port. Business has, in consequence, revived somewhat of late.

The Taotai returned yesterday from his visit to the Governor-General at Moukden, where the new tax was to be discussed. Mr. Hart has thus an opportunity of getting the latest information from the Taotai himself, and it is to be hoped that trade will be improved by the Inspector-General's timely arrival.

A good demand for tonnage has been partly supplied in the South, at lower rates than could have been obtained here.

The British barque *Adela* (condemned) is now being dismantled, preparatory to her being broken up.

SINGAPORE.

The French war steam transport *La Creuse*, arrived alongside the Borneo Company's Wharf on the 23rd ultimo from Saigon with dates to the 20th ultimo, and left this morning for Toulon with 591 French naval and military passengers.

H. M. steamer *Charybdis*, Captain Hotham, returned to port on the 22nd ultimo from the Dindings, where she had been to render assistance to H. M. steamer *Growler*, which had grounded there, but which had floated off before the arrival of the *Charybdis*.

Monsieur Scala, director of the Royal and Imperial Museum, Vienna, is expected to arrive here by the next P. & O. or French mail, and H.E. the Administrator has directed Dr. Dennys, acting-curator of Raffles Museum, to place his services at M. Scala's disposal, for the purpose of enabling him to obtain any scientific information regarding this Colony which he may require.

On the 20th ult., Detective Inspector Richards arrested two young Eurasians, Rozario and Fernandez by name, one of them, Fernandez, being a clerk employed in the Master Attendant's Office, on a charge of being concerned in the recent forgery by which payment of bills to the amount of $437.74 due by the Master Attendant to Messrs. Riley, Hargreaves, & Co. was obtained from the Treasury.

We are informed that Government have at last awakened to the necessity of taking measures to put an end to the system of bribery which is known to exist in the police force here. This course has not been adopted a moment too soon; for not only are the badly paid Kling and Malay policemen corrupt, but, if all accounts be true, the infection has spread to the European Inspectors and sub-Inspectors.

Captain Darke, late of the steamship *Ban Yong Seng*, has received, by the direction of the Secretary of State, the thanks of Her Majesty's Government, and has been presented, by command of His Excellency the Administrator, with a handsome plated set of tea and coffee service, in appreciation of his generous conduct in calling, in December last, at the coast of Tringanu for the mate and eight lascars of the steamship *Eastern Isles*, who, upon the latter vessel having run short of coals, left for the coast in a small boat, but did not return when expected, and the vessel had to proceed without them. The fact was mentioned to Captain Darke, on the arrival of the *Eastern Isles* here, and as he shortly afterwards left for Bangkok, he resolved to call at the coast to search for, and if found, bring off the missing men. The sea was heavy when he arrived near the part of the coast where he thought they might be found, but, notwithstanding, he went ashore, when he found, to his disappointment, they had left for the interior of the country. Captain Darke left a letter for the mate with a fisherman, informing him that he would again call at the same place on his return, and, this time, he was rewarded by finding them awaiting him, when he took them on board and brought them to this port. The consideration for the helpless men displayed by Captain Darke is very creditable to him; and we congratulate him on the signal mark of favour shown him by Her Majesty's Government, which is significant of the fact that the generous actions of seamen do not pass unrewarded, or unrecognised, even in the highest quarters.—*Straits Times.*

MR. CAVILL'S SWIM ACROSS THE CHANNEL.

Mr. Cavill has succeeded in his attempt to swim across the Channel, from Cape Grisnez to the English coast. He undressed on the shore, and was rubbed thickly over with porpoise oil. He also put on a silk jersey and drawers. He was rowed out a few yards from the shore, and at 3.45 p.m. he started, amid the cheers of about thirty who had assembled from Cape Grisnez and from Wissant. It was low tide; the wind was from the south-west, and there was a decided bubble on the sea, though the water was not broken. Cavill set off with a powerful side stroke, and made his way through the water at a great rate. He was accompanied for some distance by a boat containing the superintendent of the Grisnez Lighthouse. At starting Cavill wore a sort of waterproof head-dress, especially made to shield his head from the sun, as in his attempt to swim the Channel last year he suffered terribly from the heat. There being no sun to speak of on this occasion the head-dress was soon discarded. At five o'clock he took some coffee, and three-quarters of an hour later some beef tea. These were the chief refreshments he took throughout the swim. At seven some cocoa was administered. The sea had now become calmer, but a few minutes later the rain came down in torrents, and a heavy storm raged over the French coast, the lightning and thunder being very severe. At eight o'clock he took some more refreshment, an egg being put in the cocoa. For the next two hours nothing occurred save giving refreshments at intervals. At 10.15 the sky was clear again. Cavill, being asked at this time how he felt, said, "I'm cold, but feel strong." At eleven o'clock a steam tug passed, and was signalled by the flare-up, but did not stay. A quarter of an hour later Cavill took some brandy and water. He still kept up a good pace, though slower than at first, and the English coast appeared very close, indeed. The lugger was slightly to the eastward of the South Foreland light-houses, and the flare-up was again brought into requisition. Cavill continued to struggle manfully on, getting nearer and nearer to the coast. No incident whatever occurred, save the frequent administering of refreshment, which was of the same character as before. About 3.45 a.m., or as nearly as possible twelve hours after he started, he had reached to within fifty yards of the shore, a mile to the north of the lighthouses. The sea had become considerably rougher, and the boatmen were greatly averse to pulling their boat ashore at this spot, and it was considered unsafe for Cavill to get on the shore, owing to the breakers, by himself. Accordingly he was taken out of the water, his jersey and drawers were taken off, and he was rubbed down and covered with wraps, hot bricks being placed against his feet. Some Curacoa was also given him. To all appearance he was not nearly so much distressed as when he left the water after his attempt last year. His voice was almost as strong as usual, and he refused to go below, fearing it should make him sick. Soon after he had left the water it became very rough, and the waves dashed over the lugger, drenching to the skin those on board. On entering the harbour just before six a large flag that had been got ready, with the name of Cavill in large blue letters, was raised. A small knot of people had collected, who inquired the result, and, on being informed, raised a hearty cheer. Cavill was taken to the Flying Horse Hotel, and at half-past eleven appeared none the worse for the great exertions he had gone through. During the swim Cavill took some cocoa leaf, and he says it wonderfully sustained him. The temperature of the water at starting was 66 degrees, but at the close it was only 59. The following declaration has been made:—"Dover, 21st August, 1877. We the undersigned, Jacques Magnier and Andrée Bellanger, both of the lugger St. Joseph, of Calais, do hereby certify and declare that we accompanied Mr. Fred Cavill in his swim across the Channel in the evening of the 21st August, 1877, from Cape Grisnez to England, and that the said Mr. Cavill, being at about 3.30 a.m. about fifty yards from the shore of the South Foreland and one mile to the eastward of the lighthouse, and at the time of arriving within the distance, it being pitch dark with heavy sea, wind W.S.W. fresh, the shore lined with rocks, we firmly and absolutely refused to either row or allow those who accompanied us to row Mr. Cavill on shore, in spite of his obstinate determination to do so, it being absolutely impracticable and dangerous to the lives of all concerned. Signed and declared, after being interpreted to the same on the 21st August, in the presence of S. M. Latham, Justice of the Peace for Dover—Jacques Magnier, Andrée Bellanger."

CHEFOO AUTUMN RACE MEETING.

FIRST DAY, MONDAY, 17TH SEPTEMBER.

The annual race meeting took place on the 17th and 18th September, instead of the 14th and 15th as originally arranged. The weather on the 14th was so threatening and developed into such a heavy storm of rain accompanied with thunder, that it was deemed advisable to postpone the races from the Friday and Saturday first selected, to the following Monday and Tuesday.

Nothing could have been more propitious than the weather on Monday. A cool northwest breeze tempering the influence of the sun's bright warm rays, made the air on the course feel as brisk and as bracing as could be desired; and punctual to the time all those who were interested in the sport made their way to the grand stand. Some came by boat to the beach opposite the course, and then met their chairs and were brought quickly to the rendezvous; others came in chairs from the foreign Settlement across the country; others preferred "the road," and gave their hacks a trot out to the stables.

The Commander of H.M.S. *Fly* kindly sent some of the sailors to decorate the Grand-Stand with flags, which added much to its cheerful aspect; but this was merely the frame of the picture which so pleasingly composed the centre of the assemblage collected to witness the races of Chefoo. The picture of course had its lights and shades, the lights being principally the pretty faces and graceful figures of the ladies, which naturally threw everything that could be imagined as unpretty and ungraceful into the most profound shade, and so much so that the light abounded more profusely than the shade, and at one time threatened to dazzle the imprudently inquisitive gazers who were too prone to indulge in the contemplation of the beauties of nature. It was not to be wondered at that, under the eyes of such encouraging spectators, more than ordinary animation was exhibited by the contending jockeys; and, no doubt, if any could have got an insight into the hearts of the ponies they would have been probably discovered warming under similar sentiments. There was no time, however, for disquisition of this nature. The bell rings, and rings again. The Judge mounts the bench, and behold:—

The GRIFFINS' STAKES, One mile; weight as per scale; for all Chinese ponies that have never run before in Hongkong or China; entrance $5 each.

Kafiolay 1
Schubr 2

Only two ponies started. Kafiolay took the lead, but in the long run, on the further side of the course, Schubr closed up, and when half-a-mile from the post was three lengths ahead; but Kafy was brought to his senses by the whip, and after a severe struggle won by a neck.—Time, 2min. 30sec.

The YENTAI CUP, Half-a-mile; weight as per scale; entrance $5 each.

Etoile du Nord 1
Meteor 2
White Satin 3

The three ponies started well together, Etoile leading strongly, though as they entered the run in the black pony showed in front, but to no avail, as Etoile escaped from him and won by ten lengths.—Time, 1min. 4sec.

The PRESENTATION CUP, value $150; one mile; weight as per scale; all previous winners 5lb. extra; entrance $5 each.

Pei-shing 1
Strbr 2
Kapiolay 3

In this race four ponies ran. Off they go, Pei-shing leading, with Roller close at hand and following all through the long run. At the corner Roller came up for a moment, but Strbr picked him up and came in second.—Time, 2min. 22sec.

The CHEFOO DERBY, One mile and-a-quarter, weight as per scale; for ponies owned by Chefoo residents only; entrance $5 each.

Pei-shing 1
Meteor 2
E. & O. E. 3

Pei-shing again made his appearance on the course with Meteor and E. & O. E. An easy start was effected, and as they passed the stand the brown pony showed first, closely followed by Meteor, and E. & O. E. pressing him, but nothing could pass Pei-shing, and keeping his lead he won easily, with Meteor second.—Time, 3min. 5sec.

The SHANTUNG PLATE, Three-quarters of a mile; weight as per scale; entrance $5 each.

Roller 1
Strbr 2
White Satin 3

Neither of the "cracks" started for this race. Roller got the start unhesitatingly. Strbr was second as the ponies' noses showed round the course. White Satin made a plucky effort to come up but failed, and Roller easily came in first by about ten lengths.—Time, 1min. 44sec.

The VISITORS' CUP, Mile and-a-half; weight as per scale; all previous winners of a mile or over at this meeting to carry 5lb. extra; entrance $5 each.

Etoile du Nord 1
Strbr 2
Kafiolay 3

The "North Star" again appeared, and had but little to fear for his victorious brilliancy from his competitors. As the ponies passed the Stand, Etoile led the way, going easy. In the long run Strbr, encouraged by the "Star's" placid gait, came near him, but they were doomed to separation as soon as they came to the run in, for Etoile sped rapidly before the judge's eagle eye as winner.—Time, 3 min. 37 sec.

SECOND DAY.—18TH SEPTEMBER.

The same bright sun dawned on the continuation of the races as it had shone on their commencement, and made its cheering, bright influence felt, without, however, the refreshing breeze from the north which had made the previous day so agreeable. But sport exacts from its votaries endurance of all such vicissitudes, and it made no difference in the ardour of the races; and as virtue generally has its reward, the constancy of race goers was amply compensated by good sport; and what was better still, by a graceful pretty speech delivered with charming expression by the donor of "the ladies' purse," to the fortunate winner at the conclusion of that race.

The TAOTAI'S CUP, value Tls. 100; mile and a half; weight as per scale; winners of one race this meeting 5lb. extra; two or more races, 7lb.; entrance $5 each.

Etoile du Nord 1
Aspirant 2

This was not a bright opening of the day's amusement, as only two ponies contended for the annual race cup given by His Excellency Chang Taotai; but destiny has its own laws, and the fates obey them. Etoile had no difficult work cut out for him in this race, and seemed to enjoy the canter in which he went round the course, with Aspirant at a respectful distance in the rear. The "Star," however, as he got near home stretched out, but being well held finished quietly, leaving Aspirant pulled up before he turned to the weighing tent.

The NORTHERN PLATE, Three-quarters of a mile; weight as per scale; winners of "Shantung Plate" this meeting 7lb. extra; entrance $5 each.

Etoile du Nord 1
Roller 2
Strbr 3

Four ponies came to the starting point, and after a considerable display of restlessness, they got off, Etoile as usual first, well attended by Roller, and Strbr doing his best in the third rank, which brought him second at the corner; but his stamina was not enough, and Roller got nearest the winning horse, and Strbr only landed a third at the end.—Time, 1min. 40secs.

The LADIES' PURSE, Mile and a quarter; weight as per scale; penalties for winners at this meeting; one race 7lb. extra; two or more races 10lb. extra; riders to be Chefoo residents only; entrance $5 each.

Pei-shing 1
White Satin 2
Meteor 3

This race being confined to Chefoo residents as riders, it was unfortunate that only three "Jocks" could be found to contest the highly prized favour of receiving the reward of their efforts at the fair hands of the youthful lady who had so kindly consented to bestow it.

It is next to impossible to describe the exertions of the competitors to secure the ladies' sympathies and good wishes for their success. Suffice it to state that they all did their best, but "Fortune favours the fast," and nothing could mar the truth of the axiom, which resulted in making Pei-shing arrive first at the winning post. The presentation ceremony was duly performed. The "soft voice of the maiden" spoke in silvery strains, and hushed every one of the listeners while her impressive address to the gallant winner was made. The scarlet and white colours made a most favourable addition to the tableau; and his speech in returning thanks could only have been the echo of both his head and heart on the occasion, and called forth loud cheers for the charming donor and the happy receiver of the prize.

A WELTER STAKES, once round the course; weight 12st.; for all Chinese ponies; entrance $5 each.

Pei-shing 1
E. & O. E. 2

After the exciting race just run, the Welter had no chance of being other than an ordinary affair. Pei-shing had no competitor worth doing his best against, and won it easily.

The CHAMPION STAKES, Sweepstakes $10 each; one mile; weight as per scale; forced entrance for all winners and optional for other ponies entered at this meeting; no walk over allowed.

Pei-shing 1
Etoile du Nord 2
Kapiolay 3

This was a trial of strength and speed, but it lay between the two "Stars." During the greater part of the race Etoile promised to reach the post first, but Pei-shing shot ahead at the corner and finished first after a thorough good race.

The CONSOLATION CUP, once round the course; weight as per scale; forced entries for all losers; entrance $5 each.

Strbr 1
Meteor 2
White Satin 3

The two white ponies leading with Strbr first to the run in, when Meteor coming up made rapid work necessary, but he could not manage to head the unpronounceable pony, and so Strbr came in first.—*N. C. Daily News.*

EXHIBITION OF FANS.

In a few months an International Exhibition of fans will take place in Munich. What is there in the world that art has contributed more to embellish than fans? Ivory, precious woods, perfumes, lace, gold, silver, silk, diamonds, in fact all that could enrich and beautify is used for this elegant and universal toy, the rampart of woman, the diplomatic instrument of beauty, behind which love hides its blushes and capitulations. Not only are fans sometimes carved by the most clever artists, but on their silk may be often found wonderful pictures by the great masters. This fan exhibition is perhaps a funny idea, but there are so many utilitarian exhibitions at the present time that we can afford to indulge in that apparently futile one. Futile! Why? I do not think that China has ever taken part in a European exhibition, and I hear that she has declared her intention of sending her fans to Munich. Is it nothing to have China represented? It is a first step. The fan is not merely a feminine ornament; besides the fans famous in the annals of antiquity, such as those of Aspasia, Cleopatra, and Pompadour, we read in history of the poisoned fan given by Catherine de' Medicis to a lady who had excited her hatred, and of the *coup d'éventail* given by the Dey of Algiers, which caused his ruin. Decidedly this exhibition of fans will be worth seeing.—*World.*

WHAT THE COMMUNISTS WILL DO.

But the Communists, who loudly proclaim themselves the men of the future when the strong hand of authority is relaxed, have their organs at Geneva, and gives us bold warning of their ultimate intentions. Permit me to translate for you the fearful threats of the *Egalité* of Geneva, where Henri Rochfort rules supreme over the banished fire-brands of Paris—"You will see us resuming power one morning," says this pleasant print, "and then for you (the men of order) will be raised the gallows of Montfaucon. But it will be erected on the Place de la Concorde. The wretches unworthy of the blade of the headsman will be chained to lofty gibbets. And there you will see them hanging with convulsed countenances and swollen tongues, and all blue, with protruding eyes. And there you will remain night and day, in the sun and in the rain, until your filthy corpses rot, and morsel by morsel fall in the dust and mud of the public place. We shall also go and drag out your wives and your children, and we will make them dance beneath your corpses; and they shall dance in measure, for it is we who will beat time with our whips upon their shoulders. The music will be made by two millions of voices crying in chorus, '*Behold the justice of Paris avenged!*'" Certainly these are pleasant fellows as one could find in a day's walk, as we say in Ireland.—*Paris Correspondent.*

The Princess of Wales has, by her own desire, been elected a "dame chevalière" of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, a philanthropic society presided over by his Grace the Duke of Manchester.

The subscription for a monument to the memory of John Constable, R.A., which has been so long on the *tapis*, has at last been turned to some practical account. A memorial window has just been set up in the parish church of Constable's birthplace, East-Bergholt, Suffolk, with a suitable inscription. Yet even this tardy, and comparatively speaking miserable, tribute to the great British landscape painter has more than exhausted the funds in hand. It is forty years since Constable died, and Academicians, pocketing five hundred guineas for a simple picture, have taken all that time in contributing by their united exertions some one hundred pounds towards the memory of their dead brother. The window, gentlemen, is in debt, it seems!

In the town of North Walsham, Norfolk, in 1788, the "Fair Penitent" was performed. In the last act, where Calista lays her hand on the skull, a Mrs. Barry, who played the part, was seized with an involuntary fit of shuddering, and fell on the stage. During the night her illness continued, but the following day, when sufficiently recovered to converse, she sent for the stage-keeper and anxiously inquired whence he procured the skull. He replied, "from the sexton, who informed him that it was the skull of one Norris, a player, who twelve years before was buried in the church-yard." That same Norris was her first husband. She never recovered the shock, and died in six weeks.

The sale of the late Dr. E. F. Rimbault's well-known valuable library of music produced the sum of £1,977 13s. 6d. Many very curious and ancient works were keenly contested for at high prices. Amongst them were the following: Farmer's "Plain Song," £10 10s.; Luther's "Geystliche Lieder," £7 15s. "Ornithoparcus his Micrologus," £4 12s.; Playford's "Musick's Delight," £7 10s.; Rossetor's "Concert Lessons," £5 7s. 6d.; Purcell's "Te Deum," £3 3s.; "Treasury of Musick," £3 13s.; Mulliner's collection of Motets Hymns, autograph MS., £82; "Beanjoyeul Balet Comique," £14 10s.; Chambonières "Pièces de Clavessin," £8 15s.; "Choice Ayres," £4 4s.; Wanless's "Anthems," £3 10s.; Playford's "Introduction," £10 10s.; "Virginal Musick," £25 11s.; and a pair of Virginals made by Adam Leversidge in 1666, £26.

The Krishna Shoal Lighthouse, which is reported by a telegram from Rangoon to have completely disappeared, leaving no trace by which its site can at present be discovered, was situated in the Gulf of Martaban, east of Baragua Flat, a shoal caused by the silt from the mouths of the Irrawaddy. The lighthouse was built under exceptional difficulties, as the spot selected for its construction was on the extreme south-east of the Krishna shoal, on which at ebb tide there are eighteen feet of water. The tide itself rises twelve feet, and the only way a foundation could be obtained was by driving in screw piles. Upon these an iron tower, eighty-four feet in height, was built, at a total cost of Rs. 1,60,000, and a fixed light visible for fourteen miles has been displayed since 1869. Vessels making for Rangoon harbour from Calcutta or western ports had to rely greatly upon this light, and it is only a few days since the British India steamer *Mecca* ran on the Krishna shoal.—*Times of India.*

Mr. Samuel Warren died at his London residence on the 29th July in his seventieth year. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. Dr. Warren, was born in Denbighshire in 1807, was educated at Edinburgh University, and after studying for the medical profession changed his views and became a barrister. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1851, and was appointed Recorder of Hull in 1852. While studying for the bar he contributed to *Blackwood's Magazine* a series of sketches entitled, "Leaves from the Diary of a late Physician." These were afterwards reprinted in a separate form, and obtained a wide circulation. In 1841 Mr. Warren published a novel, "Ten Thousand a Year," which also became very popular; and this was followed by another novel, "Now and Then" in 1847, and an unrhymed poem, "The Lily and the Bee," in 1851. Mr. Warren also contributed largely to *Blackwood*, and published several legal works. In 1853 the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred on him by the University of Oxford. In February, 1856, he was returned to the House of Commons as member for Midhurst, and he held that seat till February, 1859, when he was appointed by Lord Chelmsford a Master in Lunacy. The post vacated by Mr. Warren's death is worth £2,000 a year. Mr. Warren resigned the Recordership of Hull in 1874.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL	Ulysses (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 16th inst.
LONDON	Woodville	T. E. Nelson	Hongkong	Meyer & Co.	Quick despatch.
LONDON	Sydenham	A. Millar	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
LONDON	Geo. Croshaw	Geo. Irving	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
HAMBURG	Lord Macaulay	Monkmann	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Grasmere	Hastings	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Aberlady	J. Nicoll	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	H. S. Sandford	A. Sleepe	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Gold Hunter	J. Freeman	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO, via Y'HAMA	Gaelic (str.)	W. H. Kidley	Hongkong	O. & O. S. S. Co.	To-day, at 3 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO, via Y'HAMA	City of Peking (str.)			P. M. S. S. Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Galatea	Taeger	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Jubilee	J. Harris	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, &c.	Brisbane (str.)			Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On 8th inst., at 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Khiva (str.)	Lee		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 11th inst., at noon.
BANGKOK	Rajanattianuhar (s.)	G. T. Hopkins	Hongkong	Yuen Fat Hong	To-day, at 5 P.M.
YOKOHAMA	Tibre (str.)	De Girard	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	To-day, at 10 A.M.
YOKOHAMA AND NAG'SAKI	Glenearn (str.)	Gasson	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	To-morrow, at noon.
YOKOHAMA	Malacca (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Ava (str.)	Hernandez	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	To-day, at noon.
SHANGHAI	Egeria (str.)	Paulsen	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Nizam (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Deucalion (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 9th inst.
SWATOW, AMOY, & F'CHOW	Yesso (str.)	S. Ashton	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-day, at noon.

REFUSING A FORTUNE.

Who would believe it possible to find a poor man refusing a fortune of 80,000f. Yet such an original being is now to be found in France. His name is Auguste Eugenie Pothier, and he follows the calling of a stableman in an hotel at Orleans. Some months ago his mother died in Paris, and in her will left him the sum named, which was duly deposited by the notary at the Caisse des Depôts et Consignations. M. Pothier was informed of the fact, and requested to come and fetch his money, but he paid no attention to the letter. Again he was written to, but in vain—he went on smoking his pipe and cleaning his horses with the utmost indifference. At length the notary, who wanted to get the affair off his hands, took out a summons against him. Still it was of no avail—Auguste Eugene Pothier preferred to be mulcted in fine and costs for not answering the legal mandate. And so the matter rests at present. It is said that the stableman, on being remonstrated with for his singular conduct, replied—"I have always heard that money is the root of all evil, so it may just as well stay where it is." M. Auguste Eugene Pothier deserves to have a prominent place in the Exhibition next year.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OPIUM.

MONDAY, 1st October.

No change to note in the rate for New Patna, and sales of New Benares to-day at $585.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand 3/10½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/10¾
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight 3/11¼
Credits, at 6 months' sight 3/11¾
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight 3/11½

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, sight 219
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, sight 219

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight 72½
Private, 30 days' sight 73¼

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—49 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—$900 per share.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$2,900 per share.
Yangtsze Insurance Association—Tls. 775 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company—$247 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$675 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$170 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—16 per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—19 per cent. discount.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 30 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$60 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan—£103 10s. Ex. 4s. 1½d.

SALES ON OCTOBER 1ST, AS REPORTED BY CHINESE.

Dried Lung Ngan Pulp—120 bags, at $5.50, by Kwong-hung-tai to local trader.
Fishmaw—2 packages, at $32.00, by Kwong-hung-tai to local trader.
White Pepper—120 bags, at $13.60, by Kwong-hung-tai to local trader.
China Root—200 bags, at $2.38, by Kwong-hung-tai to travelling trader.
Vermicelli—100 bags, at $9.80, by Kwong-wo-cheung to travelling trader.
Stockfish—20 bundles, at $6.60, by Chun-chong to travelling trader.
Stockfish—200 piculs, at $0.77, by Chun-chong to travelling trader.
White Wax—5 pieces, at $62.50, by Chun-chong to travelling trader.
Vermicelli—30 bags, at $7.70, by Chun-chong to travelling trader.
Seaweed—(cuttings), 40 cases, at $4.20, by Chun-chong to travelling trader.
Almonds—10 bags, at $21.00, by Chun-chong to travelling trader.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MESSRS. FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTER.)
October 1st.

Barometer—9 A.M.	30.170
Barometer—1 P.M.	30.120
Barometer—4 P.M.	30.106
Thermometer—9 A.M.	79½
Thermometer—1 P.M.	83
Thermometer—4 P.M.	83½
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	72
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	71
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	71
Thermometer—Maximum	84
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	74½

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS
October 1st.

BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.	HONGKONG Previous day at 4 P.M.	HONGKONG On date at 10 A.M.	AMOY Previous day at 4 P.M.	AMOY On date at 10 A.M.	SHANGHAI Previous day at 4 P.M.	SHANGHAI On date at 10 A.M.	NAGASAKI Previous day at 4 P.M.	NAGASAKI On date at 10 A.M.
Barometer	30.18	30.19	30.09	30.18	30.01	30.06	30.01	30.01
Thermometer attached	79.0	79.0	—	—	76.0	64.0	70.8	69.4
Direction of Wind	NNE	E	ENE	WSW	NW	NNW	SW	N
Force	1	2	3	2	3	3	4	5
Dry Thermometer	79.0	79.0	81.0	75.0	75.0	65.0	74.6	65.1
Wet Thermometer	69.0	70.0	72.0	68.0	67.0	59.0	67.3	58.6
Weather	b.c.	b.c.	b.	b.	b.c.	b.c.	b.	b.c.
Hour's Rain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Quantity fallen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.21

BAROMETER, level of the sea in inches, tens, and hundreds.
THERMOMETER, in Fahrenheit degrees and tens, kept in the open air in a shaded situation.
DIRECTION OF WIND is registered every two points, N., N.N.E., N.E., &c.
FORCE OF WIND.—0 calm. 1 to 3 light breeze. 3 to 5 moderate. 5 to 7 fresh. 7 to 8 strong. 8 to 10 heavy. 10 to 12 violent.
STATE OF WEATHER.—*B.* Clear blue sky. *C.* Cloudy. *D.* Drizzly. *F.* Fog. *G.* Foggy. *H.* Hail. *L.* Lightning. *M.* Misty. *O.* Overcast. *P.* Passing showers. *Q.* Squally. *R.* Rainy. *S.* Snow. *T.* Thunder. *U.* Bad, threatening. *V.* Visibility. *W.* Storm. *Z.* Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of their signification.
RAIN.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon) are registered from 1 to 24, and the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches, tens and hundreds.

NOW ON SALE.

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PRICE TEN DOLLARS.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, February, 1877.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE, 1874.
HEIDSIECK & Co.'s
MONOPOLE.
DEETJEN & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1877. [6m1034

FOR SALE.

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Hongkong, 21st June, 1876. [49

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DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy, Navy Boiled, Long Flax, Crown } CANVAS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1867. [55

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(With which is incorporated "THE CHINA DIRECTORY.")

This Comprehensive Work, now in the FIFTEENTH YEAR of its existence, has been compiled from the BEST and MOST RELIABLE SOURCES, and no pains have been spared to render it COMPLETE in EVERY RESPECT.

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THE DIRECTORY FOR CANTON.
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THE DIRECTORY FOR HOIHOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR SWATOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR AMOY.
THE DIRECTORY FOR FORMOSA.
THE DIRECTORY FOR FOOCHOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR NINGPO.
THE DIRECTORY FOR SHANGHAI.
THE DIRECTORY FOR CHINKIANG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR KIUKIANG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR HANKOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR CHEFOO.
THE DIRECTORY FOR TAKU.
THE DIRECTORY FOR TIENTSIN.
THE DIRECTORY FOR NEWCHWANG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR PEKING.
THE DIRECTORY FOR JAPAN.
THE DIRECTORY FOR PHILIPPINES.
THE DIRECTORY FOR SAIGON.
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THE DIRECTORY FOR HANOI.
THE DIRECTORY FOR SINGAPORE.
THE DIRECTORY FOR BANGKOK

With brief descriptions of Hongkong and the Treaty Ports of China, Japan, and the Philippines.

It also includes a mass of useful information in addition to that usually found in works of the kind.

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The Chronicle and Directory is the only publication of its kind for China and Japan and it will be found invaluable in all Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

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VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship
"TIBRE,"
Commandant De Girard, will be despatched for
YOKOHAMA
TO-DAY, the 2nd instant, at 10 A.M.
H. DU POUEY,
Agent.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1877.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship
"AVA,"
Commandant Hernandez, will be despatched for
SHANGHAI
TO-DAY, the 2nd instant, at Noon.
H. DU POUEY,
Agent.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1877.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship
"YESSO,"
Captain S. Ashton, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 2nd October, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 28th September, 1877. [1471

FOR BANGKOK.

THE Steamship
"RAJANATTIANUHAR,"
G. T. Hopkins, Commander, will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY, the 2nd October, at 5 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
YUEN FAT HONG,
Agents.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1877. [1457

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"MALACCA"
will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the Steamship "Nizam" with the next English Mail.
ADAM LIND,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 25th September, 1877.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"NIZAM"
will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.
ADAM LIND,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 25th September, 1877.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI,
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW and PORTS on the YANGTSZE.
THE Company's Steamship
"DEUCALION"
will be despatched on or about the 9th instant.
For Freight or Passage apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1877. [1481

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Ship
"H. S. SANDFORD,"
A. Sleepe, Master, will load here for the above Port, and have early despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 27th September, 1877. [1m1464

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Ship
"GOLD HUNTER."
J. Freeman, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have early despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1877. [1m1346

FOR LONDON.

THE *A1 100 years Splendid British Clipper Ship
"SYDENHAM,"
A. Millar, Commander, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1877. [1461

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 3/3 L. I.I. German Ship
"GALATEA."
Taeger, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, 11th September, 1877. [1387

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A1 British Ship
"JUBILEE,"
J. Harris, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1877. [1330

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 British Bark
"GRASMERE,"
Hastings, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1877. [1268

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 British Bark
"ABERLADY,"
J. Nicoll, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1877. [1269

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 British Bark
"GEO. CROSHAW,"
Geo. Irving, Master, will have early despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1877. [1179

FOR HAMBURG.

THE A1 British Bark
"LORD MACAULAY,"
Captain Monkmann, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, 21st July, 1877. [1130

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, AND MELBOURNE.
Calling off the usual Coast Ports to land Mails and Passengers.

THE Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Company's Steamer
"BRISBANE"
will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 8th October, at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 29th September, 1877. [1475

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Company's Steamship
"ULYSSES"
will be despatched on or about the 16th October.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 29th September, 1877. [1437

FOR LONDON.

THE 100 A1 British Barque
"WOODVILLE,"
T. E. Nelson, Master, will load here, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1877. [1460

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE Steamship "GAELIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, *via* Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 2nd October, at 3 P.M., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 1st October. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.
G. B. EMORY,
Agent.
Hongkong, 27th September, 1877.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON,
VIA BOMBAY;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "KHIVA," Captain LEE, will leave this on THURSDAY, the 11th October, at Noon.

Tea and General Cargo for London will be conveyed *via* Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week latter than by the direct route. Silk and Valuables will be transferred to the Calcutta steamer at Galle.

For further Particulars, apply to
ADAM LIND, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 25th September, 1877.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer "CITY OF PEKING" will be despatched for San Francisco, *via* Yokohama, on , at 12 Noon, taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, *via* Overland Railways.

A Steamer of the Mitsu Bishi S.S. Company will leave Shanghai, *via* the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of steamers to England, France, and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the . Parcel Packets will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For security's sake, Shippers of Overland Cargo are requested to endorse on the Envelope the Marks and Nos. of Packages Shipped, to correspond with those in their Bills of Lading.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 25th September, 1877.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAIN, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS, will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crew of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

ABIEL ABBOT, American 3-m. schooner, Chase.—Order.
ANNIE S. HALL, American 3-m. schooner, Nelson.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.
AUGUSTE, British 3-m. schooner, Thomsen.—Meyer & Co.
BERTHA, German bark, Ringe.—Wieler & Co.
CHAMRON KAMEYE, Siamese bark, Möller.—Chinese.
CILURNUM, British ship, Shrewsbury.—Wieler & Co.
GOLD HUNTER, American ship, Freman.—Meyer & Co.
GRASMERE, British bark, Hastings.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.
GREAT ADMIRAL, American ship, Thompson.—Captain.
HARBINGER, British ship, Johnston.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
HUMBOLDT, German bark, Stoll.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
JALO, Russian ship, Moberg.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
LARGS, British bark, Brown.—Eduard Schellhass & Co.
LEON CRESPO, British bark, George.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
LORD MACAULAY, British bark, Monkman.—Order.
MANGERTON, British bark, Thompson.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
MARIE, German bark, Burmeister.—Wm. Pustau & Co.
RODERICK HAY, British bark, Nicolson.—Rozario & Co.
SOPHIE, German brig, Binge.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.
STARLIGHT, Siamese brig, Wachtelbrenner.—Kien-tye-loong.
SUMATRA, American ship, Clough.—Order.
SYDENHAM, British ship, Millar.—Messageries Maritimes.
THERESE BEHN, German bark, Steffens.—Siemssen & Co.
WOODVILLE, British bark, Nielsen.—Wm. Pustau & Co.

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Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE, in two Parts.
The *Daily Press* Office.

POST-OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE

For Yokohama.—Per *Tibre*, to-day, the 2nd instant, at 9.30 A.M.

For Shanghai.—Per *Ava*, to-day, the 2nd instant, at 11 A.M. Late letters received from 11.10 to 11.30 A.M.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per *Yesso*, to-day, the 2nd instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Saigon.—To-day, the 2nd instant, at 2.30 P.M.

For Bangkok.—Per *Rajanattianuhar*, to-day, the 2nd instant, at 4.30 P.M.

For Yokohama.—Per *Glenearn*, to-morrow, the 3rd instant, at 11.30 A.M.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States' Mail Packet "GAELIC" will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 2nd October, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, and the United States, which will be CLOSED as follows:—

2 P.M. Registry of Letters ceases.
2.30 P.M. Post Office closes.
2.30 P.M. Correspondence for Japan, the United States, or Union Countries only may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 12 cents extra Postage, until
2.50 P.M. when the Mail is finally closed.

The following rates of Postage must be prepaid in Hongkong Stamps. Prepayment is compulsory in the cases marked *:—

	LETTERS. ½ OZ.	NEWS-PAPERS.	BOOKS & PATTERNS. 2 OZ.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
United States, Canada*, Vancouver and Pr. Edward's Is.*, New Brunswick*, Nova Scotia*, Bermuda, Brazil, Cuba, Caraçoa, French, Spanish, and Dutch West Indies, Guiana, Jamaica, Surinam, Trinidad (Registration 8 Cents)	12	2	4
Aspinwall, Panama	* 18	4	6
Bahamas, Danish West Indies, Hayti	* 14	4	6
Hawaiian Kingdom	* 16	4	8
Mexico	* 20	4	6
Newfoundland (Registration 12 Cents)	* 16	4	6
Peru, Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador (Registration 12 Cents)	* 30	6	14
West Indies (except as named above), Costa Rica, Honduras, New Granada, Nicaragua, Turk's Island, Venezuela (Registration 12 Cents)	* 26	6	14

Any articles found enclosed in Newspapers or Book Packets (as silk scarves, jewellery, &c.) will be confiscated.

MAILS BY THE TORRES STRAITS PACKET.

The Australian Contract Packet "BRISBANE" will be despatched from Hongkong on MONDAY, the 8th October, with Mails for Singapore, Somerset, Cooktown, Cleveland Bay, Bowen, Keppel Bay, Brisbane, Sydney, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Melbourne.

Correspondence cannot be registered after 3.15 P.M.

The Mails will be closed at 3.30 P.M.

Correspondence for New Zealand must be specially directed *viâ* Torres Straits, or it will be sent *viâ* Galle.

Correspondence for Southern Australia can be sent by this route if desired, but as a general rule it is better to send it *viâ* Galle.

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.

The English Contract Packet "KHIVA" will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the 11th October.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

FRIDAY, 10th October.
5 P.M., Money Order Office closes.
6 P.M., Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.

SATURDAY, 11th October.
7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.
10 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.
10.15 A.M., Letters may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage, until
11 A.M., when the Post Office CLOSES entirely.
11.30 A.M., Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom *viâ Brindisi*, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage, until
11.50 A.M., when the Mail is finally closed.

REGISTRATION TO BANGKOK.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

Many boxes of letters are received at the Post Office not sealed, that is to say, the box is fastened with sealing wax, but there is no impression of a *seal*.

The attention of boxholders is called to the necessity of carefully sealing such boxes with some recognisable seal, and of sending a chit-book or receipt with them. The omission of the latter precaution leaves a doubt as to whether the contents of the box ever reached the Post Office: the omission of the former, as to whether part of them might not have been abstracted for the sake of the Postage Stamps.

The attention of owners, agents, and charterers of steamers is drawn to the provisions of The Post Office Ordinance, 1876, which comes into force on the 23rd instant.

Under the old Ordinance no notice was required of the departure of a vessel if not advertised, nor of departures for Canton or Macao. Notice is now required of any departure, though with regard to sailing ships the old rule will practically remain in force, that notice need not be sent unless asked for.

Section XXV. requires that the first notice be sent to the Post Office.

In the case of steamers plying regularly or on fixed days, notice of any change in the day or hour will be sufficient.

Stamped correspondence may still be sent on board any vessel after the Mail is closed at the Post Office.

The Postmaster-General takes this opportunity of calling the attention of firms to the fact that any such words as Despatches will close at 11 A.M., added to the advertisement of a vessel are illegal. Consignees' letters are exempted by law from passing through the Post Office, but no person is allowed to make collection of such letters for transmission under a penalty of £100 per week during which the practice continued.

CHARTERS EFFECTED.

The following Settlements have been effected since the publication of Messrs. HEINEMANN & Co.'s last Freight Circular:—

British bark WOODVILLE, 714 tons, hence to London, private terms.
American ship HENRY S. SANFORD, 1,159 tons, hence to New York, private terms.
German bark PERTHA, 442 tons, hence to Hamburg, private terms.
British ship BANIAN, 760 tons, Amoy to New York, private terms.
British bark GLANMORGANSHIRE, 456 tons, Newchwang to Hongkong, 26 cents per picul, 25 lay days.
German bark MALVINA, 499 tons, Newchwang to Hongkong, 27½ cents per picul, 25 lay days.
British bark GEORGINA, 314 tons, Newchwang to Whampoa, 30 cents per picul, 23 lay days.
British bark NIMROD, 695 tons, Newchwang to Swatow, 24 cents per picul, 30 lay days.
American bark QUICKSTEP, 826 tons, Newchwang to Swatow, 22 cents per picul.
British bark MERSE, 629 tons, Newchwang to Swatow, 28½ cents per picul, 25 lay days.
British bark E. M. YOUNG, 345 tons, Newchwang to Swatow, 28½ cents per picul, 25 lay days.
American schooner ANNIE S. HALL, 455 tons, Newchwang to Swatow, 28½ cents per picul, 25 lay days.
British steamer PERNAMBUCO, 643 tons, Hongkong, Saigon, $1,200 in full.
British steamer PENEDO, 632 tons, Saigon to Manila, private terms.
German steamer CASSANDRA, 928 tons, Swatow to Singapore, 28 per head, 10 lay days.
British schooner VISCOUNT MACDUFF, 289 tons, hence to Haiphong and back, $1,900 in full, 25 lay days.
British bark ANAZI, 498 tons, cleared for Guam.
British ship SYDENHAM, 1,063 tons, has taken the berth for London, rate nominally, £2 per 50 feet.
British ship NORTHAMPTON, 1,161 tons, has taken the berth for Singapore, having been ordered to this Port from home.

EXTRACTS.

UNSATISFIED.

Whence springs the sadness youthful?
Is it a feeling ruthful
For deeds and words untruthful
In past times done and said?
What breeds the aching sorrow
Which vainly strives to borrow
The day's joy from the morrow,
No sooner come than sped?

For youth knows scant reflection,
No bitter introspection,
Or weary recollection
Of all that time has wrought;
And views with brief repining
Past hopes and joys declining,
While shadows dim the shining
Of suns it sometime sought.

But since, with heart aspiring,
Youth, love and fame desiring,
Is borne on wings untiring
Of hope through unknown spheres,
Seeing that gods are stronger,
And life may last no longer
When they who lightly wrong her,
Foreclose her fleeting years;

So, of past hopes forgetful,
For lost loves unregretful,
Youth still in accents fretful,
Laments that naught is known,
And life is vainly given,
Since each in darkness driven
To Hades or to Heaven,
Must bear his grief alone.

—*London Society.*

THE SAGACITY OF CRABS AND LOBSTERS.

The sagacity of crabs and lobsters has frequently afforded subject-matter for remark. Anyone who has watched a crab-fight may testify to the traits of generalship which these crustaceans exhibit; and, as regards the intelligence of the lobster, we may quote an incident which has recently been put on record concerning a lobster inmate of the Rothesay Aquarium. A flounder, measuring eight inches in length, had been inadvertently left buried in the shingle of a tank which had been emptied of its contents. The new tenants of the tank were three lobsters, one of which, a veteran of great size, soon ferreted out a savoury morsel in the shape of the flounder. To secure his lawful prize the lobster buried his prey in the shingle on the approach of his neighbours, and mounted guard on the heap. The attendant more than once disinterred the flounder, but as persistently did the lobster re-cover it with shingle by means of his claws, assuming after each operation an attitude of defiance towards his neighbours. Such an incident would certainly seem to indicate that our familiar crustaceans are by no means to be accounted as the dullest of animals, but may, on the contrary, be shown to possess traits of character similar to those evinced by the very highest members of the animal series.—*Cassell's Family Magazine.*

ADULATION EXTRAORDINARY.

A king might once have been defined as a person who was flattered to his face and abused behind his back. A curious book might indeed be written in two parts—Part I. containing, What has been said to Royalty; Part II., What has been said of Royalty. Compare, for instance, the dedication of the authorised version of the English Bible, in which James I. is described as the sun in his strength, a "most tender and loving nursing father" of the Church, &c., which with the Sporus and Locusta scandal which must have formed the staple of courtly gossip in the antechamber of Whitehall. It might have been thought that the force of fulsome adulation could no further go than it went in that famous production of British theologians in the year 1611, but we have the authority of Madame Sévigné for knowing that French divines could sink into even lower depths of servility. Writing in June, 1685, she says: —"They tell us that the Minims of your Provence have dedicated a thesis to the king, in which they compare him to God, but in a manner to show clearly that God is only the copy. They showed it to M. de Meaux, who took it to the King, saying that His Majesty ought not to suffer it. The King was of the same opinion; the thesis has been sent to the Sorbonne to be judged. Too much is too much." It is satisfactory to learn that Bossuet at least considered his royal master human, and that Louis was graciously pleased to admit the fact. "I could never get him to understand," said Madame de Maintenon of her second husband, "that humility was a Christian virtue."—*Cornhill Magazine.*

ROMANCE AT THE DIAMOND FIELDS.

The correspondent of *Galignani's Messenger*, writing from Kimberley on the 30th June, says:—"The diamond fields proper, which include four miles—namely, Kimberley (commonly called New Rush), Old Du Beer's, Du Toit's Pan, and Bultfontein—are now all extensively worked. In Bultfontein Mine, the largest of the four, 1,050 claims are at present being worked. A claim measures 30 feet square. Du Toit's Pan Mine, close adjacent, is the oldest, and noted for large diamonds. I saw one the other day weighing upwards of 70 carats, found in Scholtz's Gully. Enormous sums of money have been expended by many capitalists in clearing away the débris left on claims by the thousands of dry-sorters who worked here during 1870-73, and now the ground, when worked on a large scale, is highly remunerative. The largest machinery yet put up on the diamond fields is that of Messrs. Webb, of the South African Exploration Company, who are the proprietors of the land on which is situate the mine. By the aid of this machinery it is calculated that not less than 600 cartloads of earth can be washed per day, for which purpose a very large staff of white men and Kaffirs are engaged. The diamond field, perhaps, presents in a small compass the most heterogeneous collection of men and women of different nationalities in the world, including Chinese, Japanese, Maroons, Bushmen, and Korannas, Kaffirs from all parts of Africa, Persians, Bengalese, and a large contingent of German, Polish, Russian, and other Jews; in fact, there is scarcely a nation unrepresented here. The South African diamond fields are at the present time at least tolerably healthy places to live in. The Good Templars have several strongholds here, and a famous lady champion of temperance in the person of Miss Schreiner, who lectures and preaches to large congregations with marvellous ability. This lady is the possessor of one of the largest, if not the largest, diamond ever found here. I believe it weighs 288 carats. It was found in her own claim under such peculiar circumstances that it is called the 'Faith Diamond,' for it is said that one of her brothers would not become a Good Templar on any consideration unless he found 'a rare big stone.' Miss Schreiner, finding all ordinary means of converting him to Good Templar principles in vain, at last prayed that he might find a large diamond. Soon after the monster gem was unearthed, and the brother, who was a partner in the claim property, was as good as his word, and became, and is still, a consistent Good Templar. £20,000 was offered for the diamond by local merchants, but that sum is nothing approaching the actual value of the Faith Diamond. It seems to have a romantic interest connected with it, independently of its great intrinsic value."

THE REAL RULERS OF SOCIETY.

As the whole field of human existence cannot be traversed in a single paper, let us confine ourselves to that particularly interesting one with which we are all acquainted; the field of society. Here woman rules supreme and unchallenged. You may find shallow sentimentalists who allege that in married state women have much the worst of it; a very little reflection ought to suffice to convince anybody that the very existence of the institution of marriage, and still more of monogamy, is a standing proof of the tremendous power of women. It may be very good for man that he "should not be alone," but it is idle to deny that where he accepts a dual existence, with all its understood consequences he makes enormous sacrifices of liberty. If he does not make them, he is voted a "brute;" and, while all women denounce, no man dares defend him. But it is by no means over the captured Benedict alone that woman exercises her elastic sway. Society does not consist entirely of married people; and nearly all the arrangements of society are made by women for women's advantage and women's amusement. Of the various forms of social diversion—dinners, dances, drums, conversazioni, picnics, water-parties, lawn-parties, &c.,—only one can be said to minister to man's rather than to woman's desires. We believe that, exception made of old dowagers, men enjoy their dinner more than women. Dinner parties, therefore, might on the first blush appear to be organised in male more than in female interests. But we would call attention to a vital distinction. There is a difference between a dinner and a dinner-party, and though it is undeniable that men enjoy a good dinner more than women, it may be doubted if they enjoy a dinner-party more. The viands and wines are better appreciated by them than by women at a formal banquet, just as they are at a family meal; but who most enjoys the display of plate, the parade of china, the array of glass, the profusion of flowers? Moreover, which of the two reaps the greater benefit from the conversation? Do the men at dinner enjoy being with the women most or the women with the men? It may safely be affirmed that the material enjoyment of the repast, as far as the male sex is concerned, is injuriously affected by the presence of members of the opposite one. A woman expects a man to talk to her, even when he is dining, and the male epicure is obliged to pay a divided homage between a tender entrée and a prattling neighbour. Thus, a dinner-party is, at most, the result of a compromise between the two sexes. The woman consents to let the man eat, on condition that he will also converse with her, and permit her likewise to cover the table with a host of things in which he takes no interest. The flavour of the dinner may be his, but all the pomp and circumstance of it are hers. Moreover, she permits him even this modified gratification of his propensities only upon condition that before he quits the house where he has dined he shall devote himself exclusively to the gratification of hers. After the best of dinners comes that trying and melancholy hour upstairs, where the replete male has to rack his somewhat clouded brains to flatter and amuse the ladies. We have dwelt upon the features and character of dinner-parties, because at first sight it might appear as though these entertainments were instituted solely for the delectation of men, and we have seen how far the supposition is true, and how far false; but in any other form of social entertainment it is obvious and incontestable that men are pressed into the service for the pleasure and behoof of women. Balls, routs, picnics, garden-parties, and the rest, are nothing less than female conspiracies, for the glorification of woman; woman's beauty, woman's graces, cajoleries, and the indulgence of woman's hatreds, loves, and rivalries. What earthly good does one man in a thousand extract from all these fashionable social gatherings? Nobody looks at him; nobody flatters him; nobody tells him what a lovely coat he has got on, or asks the name of *his* tailor. A story is told of a defunct baronet, little acquainted with the company in which he found himself, at a ball given by an English Ambassador in Paris, observing to a melancholy-looking man behind a door, "It's devilish dull." "So it is," said the other; "but you can go away, and I can't." It was the Ambassador himself! It is always "devilish dull;" but it is not the host only who cannot go away. The women get the men there, wherever it is, and they keep them there; their faces are sceptres, their wishes edicts, and they rule society with a sway that has never been undermined, and, probably, never will be.—*Truth.*

JONATHAN IN CANADA.

St. James's Magazine contains the following, by Joseph Hatton:—

I hope my friend and companion Jonathan is not prejudicing my mind, but he is continually pointing out the superior advantages of hotel life in America compared with Canada, and I lower the British flag to him on that platform with promptness and despatch. I am obliged to keep an eye on my American citizen. The Canadians are not as sympathetic towards the Stars and Stripes as we are in the mother country, and Jonathan is inclined to be obstreperous. Questions of currency excite him to madness. His first experience of practical finance in this country was at Toronto, and it led to a fight. He had not been out of my society half-an-hour before he got into trouble. I met him striding out of an oyster saloon, head erect, and defiant, coat tightly buttoned over his manly chest, rage and triumph in his eye, knuckles slightly damaged. It turned out that "Oysters 25c." had excited his native appetite. Paying his American half-dollar, the waiter gave him, as change, a dirty-looking, five-cent piece. While he was asking for an explanation, the proprietor, an Irish Canadian, started up from some mysterious den behind the counter:—

—"What d'ye mean?—take your change, and don't be arguing."

"Look here," says Jonathan, "I am an American citizen, and I don't understand this thing."

"Then get out and think it over, says the bar-keeper, with an insulting swagger, and a wink at the other customers.

It was like a lightning-flash. The blow was a straight one between the eyes.

"Think that over, you loafing scoundrel," says Jonathan, glaring round with an air of defiance at the lookerson; and it was at this moment that I met him, vowing vengeance against "the entire God-forsaken country, all round," and asking when the next train started for New York.

I soothed him, and he went to the hotel, where I invited him to refreshment after labour. And here again cropped up the difficult and annoying question of currency. They charged us a discount of 17 per cent. on American silver and 10 on currency. I produced an English sovereign. Even that noble gold piece was at a discount. They gave me for it 4 dollars and 94 cents, while in America they readily handed me 5.28 for the same coin.

"We neither want English nor American silver in the country," said a Canadian, evidently a gentleman of position.

I confess that my insular pride was a little offended to see the handsome gold and silver of my native land slighted by this English colony. I suppose Great Britain ought to change her present monetary system to that of decimal coinage. Jonathan says if he governed England he wouldn't allow a colony to have a separate coinage of its own.

"And more, sir; England's a fool to have the French go on naming the streets of Montreal and Quebec after Frenchmen and French places."

"They were the pioneers and the first settlers in Quebec," I suggest.

"That don't matter a cent," says Jonathan; "if America owned this colony we'd have it American or nothing."

If America owned it! I wonder whether the Stars and Stripes will ever float over the Parliament House of the Dominion. I don't think the glory or responsibility of such a change will ever be sought by the United States. They have enough on their hands. But Canada is looking into the future with misgiving. There are leading men who think she should go with the States; others who advocate her independence; others who ask for direct representation in the British Parliament; others who desire no change at all; there are none who do not feel right loyally towards the mother country. Nothing would be more popular in Lower Canada than the furnishing of an army to help England in case of an emergency.

HE SHOULD HAVE KEPT TO THE FLOWER-GARDEN.

Mon petit chou is a delicate term of endearment among French people, although Monsieur Francois Lallevert has every reason to regret the use of the expression. He was engaged some years ago to be married to one of the daughters of the late wealthy Commodore Vanderbilt, and the course of true love ran quite smoothly until one unhappy day he wrote his *fiancée* a letter commencing "*Mon bien-aimé petit chou.*" The young lady had struggled somewhat with the language of the Parisians, and possessed a dictionary. The result of her investigations only brought to light the obnoxious fact that her intended addressed her as his "well-beloved little cabbage;" and it took five minutes to collect all his letters and return his presents by an elder brother, who extracted an apology by means of a horsewhip, and left the unhappy foreigner for ever desolate and ignorant of his offence.

DR. JOHNSON'S "RAMBLER."

Samuel Johnson, after publishing, in 1749, "The Vanity of Human Wishes," began, on the 20th of March, 1750, the *Rambler*, a series of essays in the form established by the *Tatler* and *Spectator*, but in spirit and substance all his own. It was continued every Tuesday and Saturday until the 18th of March, 1752, when the approaching death of his wife disabled him for work. She died eleven days afterwards, on the 28th of March. The English of the *Rambler* represents that earlier manner of his in which Johnson developed to its utmost the theory of style then dominant. He was not the founder of the custom of employing long words, Latin in origin, constructing periods and balanced sentences, avoiding the familiarities of speech as low. That writers should do so was the doctrine of the day, established by the ascendency of a French criticism born in artificial times. In the *Rambler* Johnson only pushed forward the current doctrine as to style to its legitimate conclusion. As the times changed he grew with them, and the prose of Johnson's "Lives of the Poets," written late in life, was as distinctly the prose of 1780 as the *Rambler* was the prose of a date thirty years earlier. But at no period of Samuel Johnson's life was his sincerity affected by the part of the vocabulary from which he drew his language; whether long or short as to their syllables, his words as to their meaning were measured to his thought with a conscientious desire for truth. He prayed before writing; and although so unlike Milton in tendencies of thought that he failed in an endeavour thoroughly to understand him, there is perhaps not another man in literature of whom it is so evident that, like Milton, he endeavoured to "do all as in his great Taskmaster's eye." The concern of the *Rambler* is with the true wisdom of life. Its essays reproduce, with a grave kindliness and scholarly variety of thought, the essentials of Christian life. All that he saw in the world concerned Johnson only as it touched the life of man.—*From Cassell's "Library of English Literature."*

AMERICAN ENGLISH.

The little ways in which linguistic differences grow up are certainly very interesting. It is not at all likely that the great English language will ever get sub-divided into an English and American language. National intercommunion is too strong for that. The diversification of languages was the result of barbaric isolation of communities, and nowadays all circumstances tend to make some one form of language predominant and permanent, as generally useful to all sorts of people. The probable permanent and predominance of the English language, under such conditions, is too obvious to require much comment or elucidation. But, considering the strength of this conservative tendency in modern language it is interesting to note how the old disposition toward diversity will now and then crop up. Take the words relating to travel by rail. In England the car is a "carriage," a baggage-car is a "luggage-van," a depôt is a "station," a ticket-office is a "booking-office," your valise is a "portmanteau," and your trunk a "box:" the track is described as the "lines," and switches are "facing-points;" the engineer is the "driver," the fireman is the "stoker," and the conductor is the "guard." Pretty much the only word common to England and America is the word train, but a freight-train is over there a "goods-train." When you leave the train to go to your hotel, you take not a hack but a "cab;" or, if you are haunted by the demon of economy, you go by the "tramway," but not by the horse-cars. Here is a curious group of differences, and it is out of an accumulation of just such differences that distinct languages have hitherto arisen, though no such outward result seems to be probable in this case. When the German calls the table a "dish" (*tish*), meaning probably "a place on which to put things," the diversity of usage is no greater in the start than the diversities just mentioned between England and American railroad terminology. It seems odd to call a table a dish; but when you get to your hotel in England, you will find that a pitcher is supposed to mean a "pail," while the pitcher on the dining-table is called a "jug," and that on the wash-stand is known as an "ewer." One evening, when talking with the same English friends who instructed me about skedaddle, I remarked that I never could make head or tail of the constellations in the heavens, except in the case of the "Dipper." "Orion," I said, doesn't look like anybody, but of course you will admit that the Dipper does look like a dipper. Blank was my astonishment at the reply "What is a dipper?" It seemed as if the foundations of all reality were slipping out from under me. A dipper! out of which my boyish thirst had so often been assuaged—and here were people with whom I could talk by the hour about Locke and Berkeley and Hume, who didn't know after all what a dipper was! When I tried to explain, the result was, "Oh, yes! a *ladle*; we understand—a ladle." At best, however, this was but an approximation; and when I afterwards escorted my English friends through a woodland road in Massachusetts, and gave them to drink of the clear crystal water of a tin dipper, it appeared that not only the words but the thing vary; that is, they don't have dippers, strictly so called in England.—*The Atlantic Monthly.*

HONGKONG MARKETS.

AS REPORTED BY CHINESE ON THE 1ST OCT., 1877.

COTTON GOODS.

American Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.65 to 2.70
American Drills, 15lbs., per piece	$3.50 to 3.60
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 to 24, per 400 lbs.	$00.00 to 102.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 28 to 32, per 400 lbs.	$04.00 to 104.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 38 to 42, per 400 lbs.	$105.00 to 114.00
Cotton Yarn, Bombay	$80.00 to 88.00
Chintz, per piece	$1.70 to 1.75
Dyed Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$3.60 to 3.85
Dyed Brocades Shirtings, per piece	$3.55 to 3.70
Dyed Damask Shirtings, per piece	$5.50 to 5.65
English Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.00 to 2.05
English Drills, 14 lbs., per piece	$2.30 to 2.40
English Drills, 15 lbs., per piece	$2.50 to 2.60
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., per piece	$1.45 to 1.70
Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs., per piece	$1.65 to 1.70
Grey Shirtings, 8¼ lbs., per piece	$1.75 to 2.45
Grey Shirtings, 9 lbs., per piece	$2.55 to 2.53
Grey Shirtings, 10 lbs., per piece	$2.70 to 3.15
GreyT-Cloths, 24yds. & 32 in. 6lbs. p. pc.	$1.15 to 1.30
GreyT-Cloths, 24yds. & 32 in. 7lbs. p. pc.	$1.40 to 1.55
GreyT-Cloths, 24yds 36 in 8lbs. XO p. pc.	$1.85 to 1.90
GreyT-Cloths, 24yds 36 in 8lbs. QL p. pc.	$1.88 to 1.90
GreyT-Cloths, 24yds 36 in 8lbs. XX p. pc.	$2.55 to 2.60
Handkerchiefs, Blue, per dozen	$0.60 to 0.65
Handkerchiefs, Brown, per dozen	$0.55 to 0.62
Handkerchiefs, Red, per dozen	$0.72 to 0.75
Handkerchiefs, Light Red, per dozen	$0.76 to 0.77
Jeans, 30 yards, per dozen	$2.30 to 2.42
Muslins White, Plain, 12 yds., per piece	$1.15 to 1.25
Muslins, White, Figured, 24yds. p. piece	$2.05 to 2.25
Turkey Red Shirtings, 2 lbs., per piece	$2.15 to 2.25
Turkey Red Shirtings, 3 lbs., per piece	$2.30 to 2.35
Velvet Black, 32 inches, per yard	$0.18 to 0.19
Velvet, Gentian, 22 inches per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Black, per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Gentian, per yard	$0.28 to 0.29
White Shirtings, 54 to 60 reed, per piece	$1.95 to 2.10
White Shirtings, 64 to 66 reed, per piece	$2.25 to 2.40
White Shirtings, 68 to 80 reed, per piece	$2.60 to 3.15
White Shirtings, 600 reed, per piece	$3.50 to 3.55
White Shirtings, 7,000 reed, per piece	$3.25 to 3.30
White Shirtings, AA, per piece	$1.65 to 1.70
White Shirtings, EF, per piece	$5.00 to 5.95
White Shirtings, MH, per piece	$4.60 to 4.65
White Shirtings, EI, per piece	$6.10 to 6.15
White Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$2.10 to 2.55
White Brocades, per piece	$2.50 to 2.55

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 7 lbs., per pair	$2.70 to 3.00
Blankets, 8 lbs., per pair	$3.00 to 3.05
Blankets, 9 lbs., per pair	$4.40 to 4.50
Blankets, 10 lbs., per pair	$5.20 to 5.30
Blankets, 12 lbs., per pair	$6.10 to 6.20
Camlets, SSS, per piece	$15.80 to 16.00
Camlets, SS, per piece	$16.80 to 17.00
Camlets, S, per piece	$17.00 to 17.20
Camlets, BBB, per piece	$18.50 to 19.00
Camlets, AAA, per piece	$17.00 to 17.20
Camlets, LLL, per piece	$15.50 to 16.00
Long Ells, MM Scarlet, per piece	$8.75 to 8.90
Long Ells, MM Assorted, per piece	$8.75 to 8.80
Long Ells, HH Scarlet, per piece	$8.75 to 8.80
Long Ells, HH Assorted, per piece	$8.75 to 8.80
Long Ells, H Scarlet, per piece	$8.70 to 8.85
Long Ells, H Assorted, per piece	$8.65 to 8.75
Lastings, DD, per piece	$14.80 to 15.00
Orleans, Plain, per piece	$5.00 to 5.30
Spanish Stripes, per yard	$0.74 to 0.75

METALS.

Iron, Nail Rod, per picul	$2.37 to 2.40
Iron, Hoop, per picul	$3.50 to 3.55
Iron, Bar, per picul	$2.60 to 2.75
Iron, Wire, per picul	$6.45 to 6.50
Lead, per picul	$7.30 to 7.45
Pigs, WB, per picul	$7.50 to 7.80
Pigs, Lead, LB, per picul	$7.90 to 8.10
Quicksilver, English, per picul	$72.00 to 97.00
Quicksilver, American, per picul	$72.50 to 97.50
Steel, English, per tub	$3.90 to 4.10
Steel, Swedish, per tub	$5.20 to 5.40
Sheathing Metal, per picul	$24.00 to 26.00
Spelter, per picul	$7.45 to 7.50
Tin, Malacca, per picul	$19.70 to 20.00
Tin, Plates, per box	$5.77 to 5.85

PRODUCE.

Almonds, per picul	$20.50 to 31.00
Alum, 1st quality, per picul	$1.37 to 1.40
Alum, 2nd quality, per picul	$1.28 to 1.30
Bark, Siam, per picul	$0.83 to 1.10
Bark, Camphor, per picul	$15.20 to 15.40
Beche de Mer, per picul	$50.00 to 55.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White, per picul	$11.00 to 11.80
Bees Wax, Hankow, Yellow, per picul	$47.00 to 48.00
Bees Wax, White, per picul	$62.00 to 62.50
Birds' Nests, 1st quality, per picul	$2,200 to 4,000
Birds' Nests, 2nd quality, per picul	$650 to 800
Birds' Nests, 3rd quality, per picul	$170 to 250
Brimstone, per picul	$2.75 to 2.80
Buffalo Hides, Manila	$7.40 to 15.50
Camphor, packed, per picul	$19.00 to 19.50
Camphor, Baroos, clean, per picul	$4,800 to 5,000
Camphor, Refuse, per picul	$2,800 to 3,200
Cardamons, Superior	$145 to 150
Cardamons, Inferior, per picul	$18.50 to 19.00
Cloves, per picul	$42.50 to 43.00
Coals, Afloat, per ton	— to —
Coals, English steam, per ton	$10.75 to 10.15
Coals, Sydney, per ton	$0.50 to —
Coffee, per picul	$22.20 to 24.50
Copper, Sheathing, Japan, per picul	$23.00 to 24.00
Copper, Rod, Japan, per picul	$24.50 to 25.00
Copper, Nails, per picul	$23.50 to 23.80
Cotton, Shanghai, per picul	$16.0 to 16.80
Cotton, Bombay, per picul	$12.00 to 15.25
Cotton, Shantung, per picul	$16.50 to 16.75
Cotton, Ningpo, per picul	$16.25 to 16.50
Cotton, Tientsin, per picul	$16.50 to 16.75
Cotton, Tungchow, per picul	$16.25 to 16.50
Cotton, Calcutta, per picul	$14.00 to 15.50
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	$5.20 to 5.30
Cotton Seeds, Siam	$4.70 to 4.80
Cow Hides	$7.45 to 7.50
Cuttlefish, Japan	$34.50 to 36.00
Cuttlefish, Japan, without bones, p. pl.	$13.00 to 14.45
Cuttlefish, Chauchow, per picul	$37.80 to 38.50
Cutch, per picul	$5.80 to 6.10
Dates, Black, per picul	Tls. 2.8.5 to 3.3.0
Dates, Red, per picul	Tls. 3.6.5 to 3.8.0
Dried Lily Flowers	$13.50 to 14.20
Elephant's Teeth, 4 to 5 pieces	$250 to 300
Elephant's Teeth, 7 to 8 pieces	$260 to 220
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs.	$1.40 to 1.60
Flour, American, per barrel of 100 lbs.	$3.50 to 3.60
Flour, American, per barrel of 200 lbs.	$6.95 to 7.20
Fungus	$34.50 to 35.00
Flints, per picul	$0.50 to 0.65
Ginseng, American, 1st quality, p. picul	$200 to 285
Ginseng, American, 2nd quality, p. picul	$160 to 210
Hams, Ordinary, per picul	Tls. 13.0.0 to 13.5.0
Hams, Superior, per picul	Tls. 21.0.0 to 21.5.0
Hemp, Hankow, per picul	$10.50 to 12.00
Hemp, Siam, per picul	$10.40 to 11.00
Isinglass, Japan, per picul	$36.00 to 45.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality, per picul	$5.50 to 5.65
Melon Seeds, 2nd quality, per picul	$5.10 to 5.20
Mushrooms, per picul	$43.00 to 52.05
Mussels, Dry Siam large, per picul	$11.50 to 13.00
Mussels, Dry Siam middle, per picul	$8.85 to 9.35
Mussels, Dry Siam small, per picul	$7.95 to 8.25
Peas, White, per picul	$2.22 to 2.24
Peas, Green, per picul	$2.35 to 2.37
Peas, Black, per picul	$2.26 to 2.29
Peas, Yellow, per picul	$2.09 to 2.12
Peas, Green Beans, per picul	$2.12 to 2.14
Pearl Barley, per picul	$6.50 to 7.80
Potatoe Flour, per picul	Tls. 1.5.0 to 7.5
Patchouk, per picul	$13.— to 14.70
Rhinoceros Horn, per picul	$2,600 to 3,000
Rhinoceros Horn, Mother, per picul	$2,000 to 2,400
Rice, Bengal, Cargo No. 1, per picul	$2.45 to 2.50
Rice, Bengal, Cargo No. 2, per picul	$2.20 to 2.25
Rice, Siam, white, per picul	$1.82 to 1.85
Rice, Siam, mill cleaned, per picul	$1.69 to 1.71
Rice, Manila, per picul	$2.35 to 2.40
Rice, Singapore, per picul	$1.88 to 1.91
Rice, Saigon, per picul	$1.60 to 1.74
Rice, Arracan, per picul	$2.10 to 2.15
Rice, Rangoon, per picul	$2.35 to 2.40
Saltpetre, per picul	$5.65 to 6.80
Seaweed, Green, per picul	$2.90 to 3.05
Seaweed, Cut, per picul	$4.45 to 4.65
Sesamum, White, per picul	$4.85 to 4.75
Sesamum, Black, per picul	$4.23 to 4.30
Sharksfins, per picul	$35.00 to 60.00
Shellfish, Japan, per picul	$27.00 to 39.00
Shellfish, California, per picul	$10.50 to 11.00
Stockfish, per picul	$5.00 to 6.50
Straits Produce, &c.—	
Rattan, Straits, per picul	$5.10 to 5.20
Rattans, Banjar, per picul	$4.25 to 4.50
Pepper, White, per picul	$14.50 to 15.00
Pepper, Black, per picul	$8.20 to 8.40
Betel Nut, per picul	$3.25 to 3.53
Sandal Wood, Malabar, per picul	$3.25 to 3.60
Sandal Wood, South Seas, per picul	$13.00 to 13.50
Sapan Wood, Manila, per picul	$1.60 to 2.00
Sapan Wood, Siam, per picul	$2.27 to 2.60
Sugar, Canton White, 1 to 3, per picul	$5.20 to 5.45
Sugar, Canton Dark Brown, per picul	$4.70 to 5.00
Sugar, West Coast, Dark Brown, p. picul	— to —
Sugar, Manila, Dry White, per picul	$5.45 to 5.60
Sugar Candy, per picul	$8.95 to 9.05
Sugar Candy, Foochow, per picul	$8.90 to 9.30
Vermicelli, Tientsin, per picul	$8.60 to 9.50
Walnuts, per picul	$5.25 to 6.85
Wheat, Tientsin, per picul	$1.75 to 1.85
Wheat, California, per picul	$1.85 to 1.88
Wood Oil, per picul	Tls. 6.4.0 to 6.4.5
Pea Oil, per picul	Tls. 5.4.5 to 5.5.0
Tea Oil, per picul	$9.25 to 9.55
Window Glass, per box	$3.30 to 3.45

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

HONGKONG.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
STEAMERS.						
Albay	Sept. 24	Ashton	Brit. str	366	D. Lapraik & Co	Haiphong
Ava	Sept. 30	Hernandez	Fren. str	2177	Messageries Maritimes	Shanghai
Burmese	Sept. 22	J. Luck	Brit. str	1268	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Egeria	Oct. 1	Paulsen	Ger. str	1087	Siemssen & Co	
Fame	—	Stopani	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	Tug Plying
Gaelic	Sept. 20	W. H. Kidley	Brit. str	1713	O. & O. S. S. Co	Y'hama, &c.
Glencarn	Oct. 1	Gasson	Brit. str	1368	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Shanghai
Holyrood	Sept. 28	Moreton	Brit. str	333	Russell & Co	Hoihow
Iohang	—	D. Martin	Brit. str	700	Butterfield & Swire	
Jana	Oct 1	R. J. Weber	Dut. str	886	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Kinshan	—	A. G. Cary	Brit. str	1050	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Kiu-Kiang	—	T. Benning	Brit. str	1061	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Malacca	Sept. 18	H. E. Smith	Brit. str	1044	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
Norna	Sept. 30	Walker	Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	Swatow
Penedo	Sept. 25	J. Cain	Brit. str	652	Siemssen & Co	Saigon
R'janatianuhar	Sept. 25	Hopkins	Brit. str	933	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok
Saada	Dec. 17	Petersen	Brit. str	37	P. & O S. N. Co	Yokohama
Sea Gull	Sept. 19	Roberts	Amr. str	48	Insurance Co	
J. Jeejeebhoy	—		Brit. str	184	Kwok Acheong	
Taiwan	Sept. 26	M. Young	Brit. str	408	D. Lapraik & Co	Amoy, &c.
Tibre	Sept. 26	de Girard	Fren. str	1096	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama
White Cloud	—	Hoyland	Brit. str	652	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
W. C. de Vries	June 4		Brit. str	334	George McBain	
Yot-sai	—	D. Browne	Brit. str		Kwok Acheong	
Yesso	Sept. 29	Ashton	Brit. str	560	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
SAILING VESSELS.						
Abiel Abbot	Sept. 24	J. Chase	Amr. sch	590	Order	
Aberlady	Aug. 5	John Nicoll	Brit. bk	735	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Alphington	Sept. 6	Cunningham	Brit. bk	326	Wieler & Co	For Sale
Alva	Aug. 30	E. de Souza	Port. sb	631	Brandao & Co	
Annie S. Hall	Sept. 25	Nelson	Amr. sch	455	D. Lapraik & Co	Newchwang
Augusto	Aug. 10	Thomsen	Brit. sch	210	Meyer & Co	P. Elizabeth
Banian	Sept. 4	F. Grandin	Brit. sh	760	Meyer & Co	New York
Bertha	Sept. 25	Ringe	Ger. bk	442	Wieler & Co	Hamburg
Charon Rattana	Aug. 12	Ullrich	Siam. sh	656	Chinese	
Ch'ron Kamryo	Sept. 4	Moller	Siam. bk	480	Chinese	
Chili	July 30	W. Veal	Brit. bk	446	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Callao
Chinaman	Sept. 21	Mckenzie	Brit. bk	667	Chinese	
Cilurnum	Sept. 25	Shrewsbury	Brit. sh	1884	Wieler & Co	
Corean	Sept. 25	Vincent	Amr. sch	150	Chinese Insurance Co	
Corinne	Sept. 19	Robertson	Brit. bk	395	Wieler & Co	
Criterion	Sept. 1	W. Lull	Amr. sh	1546	Siemssen & Co	
Darra	Sept. 14	Cammeron	Brit. sh	999	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Haiphong
Dartmouth	Sept. 28	J. Robertson	Brit. bk	915	Adamson, Bell & Co	
E. M. Young	Sept. 24	McMichen	Brit. bk	345	Chinese	Newchwang
Galatea	July 30	Taeger	Ger. sh	1296	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	S. Francisco
Geo. Croshaw	July 21	Irving	Brit. bk	658	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	London
Glory	Aug. 18	Thompson	Siam. bk	449	Tack-mee	
Gold Hunter	July 5	Freman	Amr. sh	1200	Russell & Co.	New York
Grasmere	July 1	Hastings	Brit. bk	698	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Great Admiral	Aug. 19	Thompson	Amr. sh	1576	Russell & Co	
Harbinger	July 27	A. Johnston	Brit. sh	1506	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
H. S. Sanford	Aug. 12	Sleepo	Amr. sh	1159	Russell & Co	New York
Isles of South	July 5	Dennett	Brit. sh	820	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Jalo	Sept. 30	C. F. Moberg	Rus. sh	1365	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Jubilee	July 11	J. Harris	Brit. sh	765	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	S. Francisco
Kim Soon Hood	Sept. 2	James Kent	Siam. sch	190	Chinese	
Largs	Sept. 25	Thos. Brown	Brit. bk	751	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Leon Crespo	Oct. 1	L. George	Brit. bk	688	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Loiterer	Apr. 20		Amr. sch	45	Insurance Co	
Ld. Macaulay	July 1	Monkmann	Brit. bk	847	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	Hamburg
Lucre	Sept. 4	Klindt	Siam. bk	432	Tack-mee	
Maugerton	Sept. 19	Thompson	Brit. bk	330	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Marie	Sept. 25	Burmeister	Ger. bk	465	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Melusine	Sept. 29	Pfleger	Ger. bk	937	Melchers & Co	
Meteor	Sept. 26	Dinkelberg	Ger. bk	600	Melchers & Co	
Northampton	Aug. 30	J. C. Clare	Brit. sh	1161	Gilman & Co	Singapore
Osaka	Sept. 8	R. Lowe	Brit. bk	527	Meyer & Co	
Peiho	Sept. 27	Christiansen	Ger. bk	250	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Peruvian	Sept. 6	A. Berry	Brit. sh	1060	Meyer & Co	
Prosperity	Sept. 25	Hansen	Siam. bk	476	Chinese	
Roderick Hay	Sept. 19	Nicolson	Brit. bk	290	Rozario & Co	
Rosina	Feb. 28		Amr. sch	406	Wieler & Co	
Saint Anne	Sept. 2	L. Francois	Fren. bg	286	Carlowitz & Co	Haiphong
Seaman's Bride	Aug. 12	Andreasen	Siam. bk	314	Chinese	
Sophie	Sept. 26	H. Bingo	Ger. bg	210	D. Lapraik & Co	Newchwang
Starlight	Sept. 11	W'telbrenner	Siam. bg	239	Kien-tye-loong	
Star Queen	Aug. 13	Mackintosh	Brit. bk	769	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Newchwang
Sumatra	Sept. 5	Clough	Amr. sh	1090	Russell & Co	
Sydenham	July 12	Millar	Brit. sh	1063	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	London
Therese Bohn	Sept. 5	Steffens	Ger. bk	456	Siemssen & Co	
Titan	Aug. 17	Barry	Amr. sh	1229	Meyer & Co	London
Thoon Kramom	Sept. 26	Vorrath	Siam. bk	474	Siemssen & Co	
Vt. Macduff	Aug. 28	Wright	Brit. sch	289	Borneo Co	Haiphong
Woodville	Sept. 5	Nelson	Brit. bk	714	Meyer & Co	London
RECEIVING VESSELS AND HULKS.						
Chase	—	—	Mag. Pow.	283	Harbour Master	
John Adam	—	J. H. Grimes	Hulk	318	Water Police	

WHAMPOA.

SAILING VESSELS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Flodden	Sept. 25	D. Fraser	Brit. bk	337	Chinese	
Garmouth	Sept. 24	McPherson	Brit. sch	199	Meyer & Co	
Humboldt	Sept. 26	Stoll	Ger. bk	330	Ed. Schellhass & Co	

CANTON.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Amoy	Sept. 30	G. H. Drewes	Brit. str	814	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai
Fu-yew	Sept. 26	A. Croad	Chi. str	920	C. M. S. N. Co	Shanghai
Powan	—	A. Benning	Brit. str	1890	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Yung-ching	Sept. 30	Gibbon	Chi. str	661	C. M. S. N. Co	

MACAO.

IN PORT ON 20TH SEPTEMBER, 1877.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Spark	—	G. Lefevour	Brit. str		H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Tejo	—	Amaral	Port. g-b.	400		

SWATOW.

IN PORT ON 28TH SEPTEMBER, 1877.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Flying Soud	Sept. 13	Carter	Brit. sch	344	Dircks & Co	
Louise	Sept. 18	Simons	Brit. sch	280	Dircks & Co	
Paul Marie	Sept. 18	Gaillard	Fren. bk	324	Herton, Ebell & Co	
Wm. Turner	Sept. 15	Vandervord	Brit. bk	432	Ed. Vincent & Co	

AMOY.

IN PORT ON 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1877.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Alerta	Sept. 18	Talbot	Brit. sch	210	Dodd & Co	Tamsui
Aline	Sept. 3	Guilbert	Brit. bk	330	Dodd & Co	
Angile	Aug. 11	Barboyon	Fren. bk	393	Elles & Co	
A. Dorothea	Aug. 18	Schutt	Ger. bk	330	Pasedag & Co	
A. Reimers	Sept. 18	Thomsen	Ger. sch	146	Order	
Baltic	Sept. 17	Petersen	Ger. bk	317	Pasedag & Co	
Benefactor		Hayden	Amr. bk	594	Russell & Co	New York
Diana	Sept. 16	Jacobson	Ger. bg	163	Tait & Co	Tamsui
Forget-me-not	Sept. 18	Dobson	Brit. bk	233	Boyd & Co	
Heichoag	Sept. 17	Bushholdt	Brit. bk	325	Chinese	
J. & Willem	Aug. 11	Hontkooper	Dut. bk	432	Pasedag & Co	Swatow
Jurgen	Sept. 5	Wendt	Brit. bk	262	Pasedag & Co	
Khedive	Sept. 13	Cole	Brit. bk	400	Tait & Co	
Marina	Aug. 10	Jeam	Brit. bk	664	Elles & Co	New York
Syringa	Aug. 25	Partridge	Brit. sch	212	Boyd & Co	
Velos	Sept. 17	Ledberg	Brit. bk	332	Pasedag & Co	
W. Minstrel	Sept. 16	Sivewright	Brit. bk	891	Boyd & Co	

FOOCHOW.

IN PORT ON 25TH SEPTEMBER, 1877.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Carmelita & Ida	Sept. 16	Ketels	Ger. bk	438	Chinese	
C. Marden	Sept. 11	Marden	Brit. sch	287	Gilman & Co	Cape Town
H. C. Mutch	Sept. 10	Mutch	Brit. sch	182	Kaw Hong Take & Co	
Kate Conley	Sept. 6	Perkins	Brit. bk	133	Adamson, Bell & Co	Brisbane
K'prindsesson	Sept. 6	Hansen	Dan. bk	848	Arsenal	
Spinaway	Sept. 6	Pringle	Brit. bk	325	Siemssen & Co	Freemantle

SHANGHAI.

IN PORT ON 23RD SEPTEMBER, 1877.

VESSEL.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Abbey Cowper	Sept. 10	Carr	Brit. bk	763	J. W. Muller & Co	
Ada Wiswell	Aug. 30	Wiswell	Amr. sch	551	Order	
Alfred Hawley	Sept. 10	Findlay	Brit. bk	420	Master	
Belted Will	July 24	Braithwaite	Brit. bk	812	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
Black Adder	July 21	Allan	Brit. sh	917	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Caller Ou	July 9	Ray	Brit. sh	674	Chalmers, M. & Co	
Capella	Sept. 19	Andersen	Swed. bk	279	Nils Moller	
Coriolanus	Aug. 6	Cawse	Brit. sh	1045	Reid, Evans & Co	
D. of Abercorn	Aug. 17	Binnie	Brit. sh	1049	Wm. Meyerink	
Ed. Barrow	Sept. 12	Flynn	Brit. bk	953	Melchers & Co	
Foochow	Aug. 18	Hochreuter	Siam. bg	300	T. W. Song	
G. T. Ray	Sept. 13	Fraser	Brit. bk	353	Siemssen & Co	
Hedvig	Sept. 17	Davey	Swed. bk	356	Nils Moller	
Helene	Sept. 6	Volquardsen	Ger. bk	372	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Hopeful	June 18	Dancester	Brit. sch	216	Master	
Jean Peirre	Sept. 19	Lagasse	Fren. bk	607	Frazar & Co	
Jerfaldon	Aug. 8	Bentley	Brit. sch	286	Morris & Co	
Jerusalem	Sept. 12	Busch	Brit. bk	901	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Longfellow	Sept. 10	Scarbro	Brit. bk	812	Order	
Masion	Aug. 25	Homes	Amr. bk	366	Master	
Meridian	Aug. 24	Schmidt	Siam. bk	294	T. W. Song	
Ornate	Sept. 20	Parrott	Brit. bk	731	Russell & Co	
Pelham	Feb. 26	Acford	Brit. bg	254	Morris & Co	
Pym	Sept. 15	Stapleton	Brit. bk	558	Wm. Meyerink	
Santon	July 8	Rogers	Brit. bk	570	Wheelock & Co	
Saracen	Sept. 16	Leboeuf	Brit. sh	1361	Reid, Evans & Co	
Siam	Aug. 23	Olsen	Siam. bk	226	T. W. Song	
Sir Lancelot	Aug. 8	Hepburn	Brit. sh	830	Blain & Co	
Supreme	Aug. 21	Dewar	Brit. bk	730	Blain & Co	
Taitsing	Sept. 15	—	Brit. sh		Order	
Vesta	Sept. 15	Percy	Amr. bk	300	Morris & Co	
W. Pendleton	Sept. 8	Blanchery	Amr. bk	810	Drysdale, Ringer & Co	

CHEFOO.

IN PORT ON 25TH AUGUST, 1877.

VESSEL.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Bessie Morris	Aug. 24	Franco	Brit. bk	486	Fergusson & Co	Amoy
Bertha	Aug. 25	Ringe	Ger. bk	442	Crasemann & Hagen	
Esperance	Aug. 11	Guillon	Fren. bk	272	Cornabé & Co	Russia
Fortune	Aug. 2	Pettersen	Siam. bk	447	Chinese	
Hans	Aug. 24	Lemoult	Ger. bk	312	Crasemann & Hagen	Russia

YOKOHAMA.

IN PORT ON 20TH SEPTEMBER, 1877.

VESSEL.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
A. W. Weston	July 10	Winsor	Amr. sch	740	Japanese	
B'hard Carl	Sept. 14	Luders	Ger. bk	435	H. Grauert	
Carl Ludwig	Aug. 26	Peterson	Ger. bg	233	C. Rohde & Co	
Charter Oak	July 2	Staples	Amr. sh	962	China & Jap. Trading Co	
Chingtoo	Sept. 14	Baikie	Brit. sch	304	Carroll & Co	
Christine	Aug. 26	Weldfang	Ger. bk	540	Walsh, Hall & Co	
Clifton	Sept. 14	Graham	Brit. bk	351	E. Moulron	
Cremona	Aug. 17	Gove	Amr. bk	608	China & Jap. Trading Co	
C. Colombo	Sept. 8	Canevaro	Ger. bk	281	Kingdon, Schwabe & Co	
Etta Loring	June 29	Loring	Amr. bk	717	Isaacs Bros.	
Fetisch	Sept. 2	Schmidt	Ger. bk	441	Grosser & Co	
Lothair	Sept. 14	Orchard	Brit. sh	794	Cornes & Co	
Maitland	June 19	Page	Brit. bk	712	Messageries Maritimes	
Messenger	July 29	Gilkey	Amr. sh	1027	China & Jap. Trading Co	
Otsego	July 10	Cook	Amr. sch	42	Captain	
Otto	Aug. 13	Adamson	Ger. bg	231	H. Grauert	
Parmenio	Sept. 7	Abbott	Brit. bk	369	Order	
Undina	Aug. 25	Fawckner	Brit. bk	796	Walsh, Hall & Co	

MANILA.

IN PORT ON 27TH SEPTEMBER, 1877.

VESSEL.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Agustina	Aug. 4	....	Span. sh	934	Aldecoa & Co	Cadiz
Belted Will	Sept. 16	....	Brit. bk	842	Order	
Berwickshire	Aug. 22	....	Brit. bk		L. Eugster & Co	
Chica	Sept. 7	....	Span. bk	1174	Order	
Era	July 26	....	Swed. bk	572	Macleod, Pickford & Co	
Estrella	Aug. 4	....	Span. bk	542	Tillson, Hermann & Co	
Letterewe	Sept. 14	....	Brit. bk	798	Order	
Miako	Sept. 4	....	Brit. bk	516	Order	
Rita	—	....	Span. bk	540	Order	
Remus	Sept. 7	....	Brit. bk	736	Order	
Roodee	May 9	....	Brit. bk	1036	Inchausti & Co	
Scindia	Sept. 13	....	Brit. bk	876	Order	
Southminster	July 31	....	Brit. sh	1248	Findlay, Rich'son & Co	
S. of the West	—	....	Amr. bk	1191	Order	
Zamora	Sept. 6	....	Brit. sh	1180	Order	
Swallow	Sept. 6	....	Amr. sh	1239	Order	
Tartar	Sept. 6	....	Ger. bg	256	Order	

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

NAME.	RIG.	GUNS	H.P.	CAPTAIN.	WHERE AT.
Audacious	double-screw frigate	14	800	Captain P. H. Colomb	Nagasaki
Charybdis	steam corvette	17	400	Captain Hotham	Singapore
Curlew	double-screw gun-vessel	3	160	Com. E. J. Church	Hongkong
Egeria	screw sloop	4	120	Com. A. L. Douglas	Kobe
Fly	double-screw gun-vessel	4	120	Com. John Bruce	Chefoo
Frolic	double-screw gun-vessel	4	100	Com. A. E. Dupuis	Shanghai
Growler	double-screw gun-vessel	4	120	Com. Chas. Willcox	Singapore
Hart	double-screw gun-vessel	4	120	Com. R. Evans	En route to S'pore
Hornet	double-screw gun-vessel	4	120	Com. H. Hippisley	Amoy
Juno	steam corvette	8	400	Captain Poland	Shanghai
Kestrel	double-screw gun-vessel	4	100	Com. Theobald	Yokohama
Lapwing	double-screw gun-vessel	3	160	Com. Sir W. Wiseman, [Bart	Tientsin
Lily	screw sloop	3	95	Com. Cochrane	Nagasaki
Magpie	double-screw gun-vessel	3	—	Com. W. M. Lang	Foochow
Meanee	military hospital	—			Hongkong
Midge	double-screw gun-vessel	4	120	Com. H. G. Salmond	Chinkiang
Modeste	steam corvette	14	350	Captain A. Buller	Yokohama
Moorhen	gunboat	4	60	Lieut.-Com. Needham	Hongkong
Mosquito	gunboat	4	60	Lieut.-Com. Paul	En route to H.K.
Nassau	surveying vessel	4	150	Com. B. H. Napier	Surveying
Sheldrake	gunboat	4	60	Lieut.-Com. J. B. Haye	Hankow
Swinger	gunboat	2	60	Lieut.-Com. O. Tudor	Singapore
Sylvia	surveying vessel	3	150	Acting-Com. Hookin	Yokohama
Thistle	double-screw gun-vessel	4	120	Com. R. S. Hunt	Shanghai
V. Emanuel	receiving ship	14	—	Commodore Watson	Hongkong
Vigilant	paddle dispatch-boat	2	250	Lieut.-Com. H. Ryder	Nagasaki

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

NAME.	NATION.	GUNS.	H.P.	CAPTAIN.
Mayenne	Annamite gunboat	—	—	— Lelievre

CANTON GUNBOAT SQUADRON.

NAME.	FLAG AND RIG.	GUNS	TONS.	H.P.	COMMANDER.	STATION.
An-lan	Viceroy's gunboat	7	221	70	Godsil	Tong-king gulf
Chên-to	Viceroy's gunboat	7	221	70	Stewert	Swatow
Chêa-jui	Revenue cruiser	3	80	20	Collins	Canton River
Tching-sing	Viceroy's gunboat	6	180	60	Bessard	Pak-hoi
Tching-on	Viceroy's gunboat	2	120	40	Chinese Admiral	Bogue Forts
Tching-po	Viceroy's gunboat	6	180	60	d'Longueville	Hoihow
Tchun-tung	Revenue cruiser	2	150	40	Salt Commissioner	Canton River
Peng-chao-hai	Revenue cruiser	4	600	120	Fry	Cheung-chow
Quang-on	Viceroy's gunboat	4	120	40	Lie-ping-tie	Bogue Forts
Sen-chi	Revenue cruiser	5	180	60	Wade	West Coast Ports
Sui-tsing	Viceroy's gunboat	4	180	60	Calder	Hai-ling-shan
Li-shê	Revenue cruiser	4	80	20	McLeish	Canton River
Tsing-po	Viceroy's gunboat	3	100	40	Ching	Bogue Forts

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